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The Nation's Business

King Already Given Manpower Mandate

An appeal to the people of Canada, either in the form of a referendum or a general election on the issue of compulsory selective service is neither desirable nor necessary.

The government went to the country a year ago last March and received an overwhelming mandate to prosecute the war to the utmost. Mr. King told the electorate then that the real test was coming and he wanted a wartime mandate to go full steam ahead. He got it.

In plainest language, the people of Canada told Mr. King to adopt, without further consultation, any steps considered necessary for the winning of the war.

In dealing with everything save manpower, Mr. King has shown little hesitation in taking these steps. Our taxes have been raised again and again; our citizens have been forbidden foreign travel, a ceiling is being placed on prices, wages and salaries; the production of many lines of goods has been rigidly restricted.

There has been no thought of an appeal to the electorate regarding these vital changes nor was one expected. They were part of that mandate given in March, 1940. And the most efficient use of our manpower, after all our most vital war asset, is also part of that mandate.

It is not just a matter of military conscription. It is far broader than that. To win this war we must get every man into the job for which he is best fitted. For some it will be in the armed forces, for a great many more it will be in a factory turning out arms or on a farm producing food. The important thing is to get all of us into those vital jobs and all working together before it is too late.

By all means let Mr. King consult parliament. Let there be full and frank discussion, free entirely from party politics, on this pressing and vital problem of manpower. But it would be criminal both from the standpoint of delay and of dividing the country in the face of the enemy to hold a referendum or an election.

* * * *

MEIGHEN SPEAKS PLAINLY

Three points stand out in Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen's forthright acceptance speech of last week.

1. The anomaly of strictly party government in a war of life and death.
2. Failure to effectively mobilize the nation's manpower and achieve a state of total war.
3. The need for "compulsory selective service over the whole field of war."

Mr. Meighen lays the blame for failure to come "even in sight of a state of total war" on our failure to adequately mobilize our manpower. He terms our present methods "illogical, cruelly unjust and tragically inefficient."

His remedy is clear-cut, unequivocal. He supports the view now being held by an increasing number of Canadians, namely the need for "compulsory selective service over the whole field of war."

Reputedly the Meighen "draft" was engineered and executed by a well organized group who in the past have been notoriously more selfish than statesmanlike. Last week in a staff writer dispatch from Ottawa the following paragraph appeared in the Toronto Telegram:

> "In the background, although not in Ottawa, is understood to have been General D. M. Hogarth, wealthy mining magnate, who is credited with holding the view that it was necessary to place Mr. Meighen in the House, where he could spur on the war effort."

That they prevailed in the recent Ottawa meeting is due partly to Mr. Meighen's personal prestige and leadership qualifications and partly to the fact that no alternative for speeding Canada's war effort seemed available.

It is now clearly up to Mr. Meighen to demonstrate that he can rise above the rather sinister implications of his "machine" support.

One thing which Mr. Meighen should insist upon is additional support in the House of Commons.

This week the Ottawa Journal suggests editorially that the most effective way to do this would be to "bring with him two or three outstanding men; men such as Murdoch McPherson and George Drew."

Another equally important suggestion is that he be given by his party a research staff capable of providing accurate information and "able to watch trends and developments and relieve him of the routine of details."

* * *

SEE WEAKNESS LABOR BOARD SETUP

The naming of Humphrey Mitchell as chairman of the National War Labor Board is a highly commendable move. Mr. Mitchell has shown himself to be a strong, constructive influence in wartime industrial relations.

But the new War Labor Board which Mr. Mitchell now heads and which has heavy responsibility in administering the new government wage ceiling, starts off with a serious handicap.

For some reason the government has insisted on maintaining a discredited plan for appointing board membership—five members representing labor, five representing employers, none representing the general public.

Mr. Mitchell straddles the two groups as an "independent" chairman.

What will be the effect of such a plan?

Almost surely those who have been named to the board by a particular "union" or "association" will feel responsibility to reflect in the board's deliberations the viewpoint of their own particular group. This effect leaves all decisions in the hands of the chairman.

It can rightly be argued that this National War Labor Board should not be a mediation body at all, but rather a judicial and administrative organization named to see that the government's wage ceiling policy is carried out fairly and effectively.

In such a board there is no place for bargaining or jockeying as between one group or another.

* * *

NEWS CANNOT BE SUPPRESSED

Prime Minister King seldom speaks without weighing his words carefully but surely his amazing contention in regard to the duties of the Canadian Press was an exception to this rule.

Ill-advisedly, we think, Mr. King again aired the Aldershot incident when some exuberant Canadian troops in England booed as well as cheered their own Prime Minister.

From his speech in the House of Commons last Friday it is plain that Mr. King believes that the Canadian Press should have omitted all references to the booing.

What alternative had the Canadian Press?

Sooner or later the story would have got out, in soldier letters home if not through private cables. Rumors would have been rampant and magnified out of all proportion to the actual incident.

Every newspaper editor knows that not a week goes by without special requests. Sometimes it may be to "soft-pedal" certain unpalatable but important information; sometimes to overemphasize the action of an individual or company. But as a former newspaperman himself, Mr. King must know that if any newspaper or news service started heeding such requests it would soon lose the confidence of the public. Its success depends absolutely upon giving a true account of events and in expressing opinions without fear or favor.

Inter. Pete Earnings Up For 1941

Crude Output, Prices Up — Courts Deciding Expiry Date De Mares Concession

Present indications are that earnings of International Petroleum for 1941 will show a good improvement over 1940, The Financial Post is told.

How great the improvement will finally be can hardly be determined as yet but there seems little doubt but that the $1 a share annual dividend will be covered from current earnings.

Estimates from United States sources indicate that the company may earn from $1.10 a share to $1.30 a share in U. S. funds this year. So far as The Post can determine, this estimate is not unreasonable. It would compare with actual profits for 1940 equivalent to 94 cents a share and would bring earnings back close to the 1939 level when $1.19 was reported.

Output, Prices Better

The improvement appears to be taking place because of two factors. In the first place, production of crude oil is considerably better this year. In the second place, the company is obtaining generally a higher place for its oil, a gain which has more than offset any increased costs which may be experienced.

In Venezuela, substantially higher production has been obtained this year from the fields in which International Petroleum has a share. It will be recalled that this company holds a one-quarter interest in the production obtained by Mene Grande Oil Co. and started to share in Venezuelan oil production for the first time in 1938.

Venezuelan Output Gains

Proven fields being developed jointly by the two companies are giving excellent results this year while exploratory work has shown substantial extensions to areas already proven and indicated new

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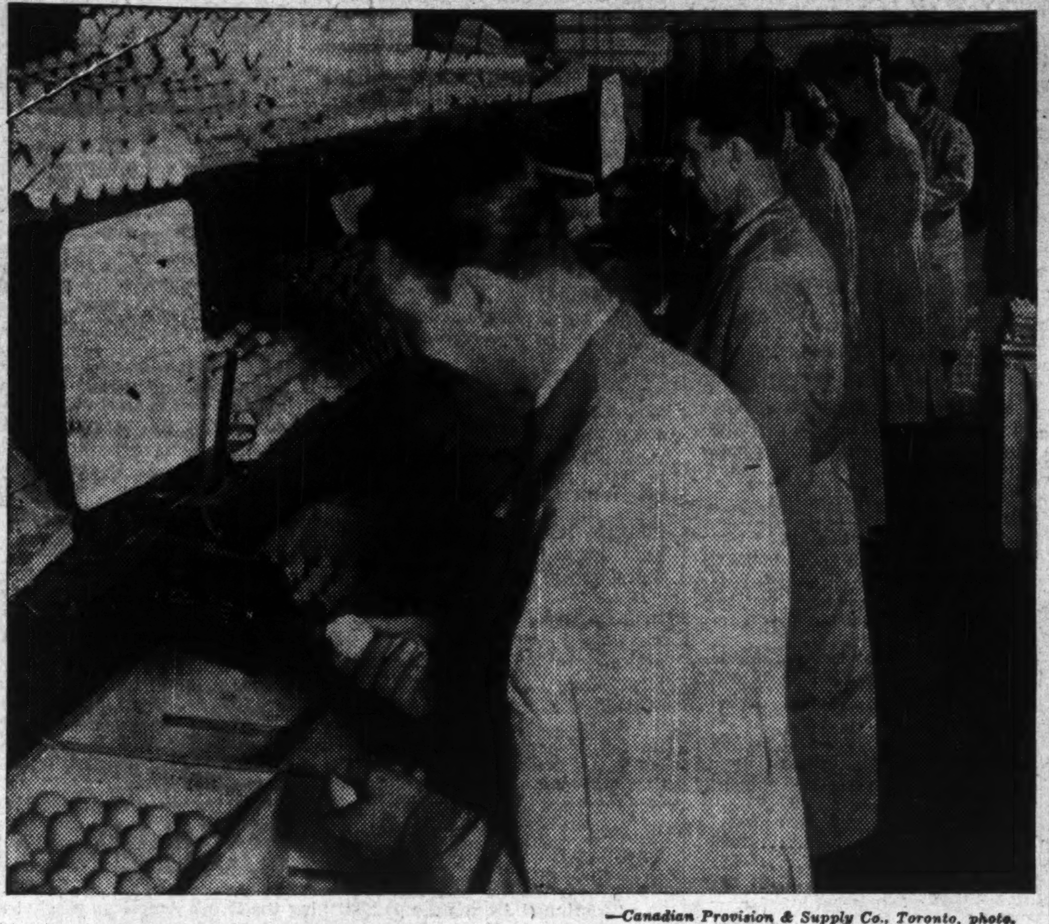
Something to Cackle Loudly About



—Canadian Provision & Supply Co., Toronto, photo.

Canada's hens have enlisted in the fight to feed Britain, and this year are sending 30 million dozen of their particular brand of "Bundles for Britain" where only three-quarters of a million went before the war. Through the hands of 14 expert candlers like these in a Toronto plant flow enough eggs to feed 386,000 Britons a week.

Insurance Contest Has Many Entries

Closing week of The Financial Post's insurance contest has seen rush of entries from all parts of the country and from practically every company doing business in Canada. The entries are not all confined to those in the insurance business but include lawyers, librarians, chartered accountants, etc. The closing date is Nov. 22, and all entries postmarked up to midnight, Nov. 22, will be accepted. First prize of $100 is offered with three prizes of $50.

Expect Tighter Rules On Time Payments

By K. R. WILSON,

OTTAWA.—Some further tightening of installment credit purchasing regulations is imminent, The Financial Post is informed. Either the present order will be redrafted or more "teeth" inserted to curb evasions.

Meanwhile, Canada has just experienced the greatest credit collection period in history. Application of Consumer Credit Order 64 in tightening up charge account regulations has caused a colossal repayment of outstanding debts all across the country. Charge account customers have been quick to respond to the new requirements that merchandise purchased via charge accounts must be paid for in full "not later than the last day of the month following the month in which the goods are purchased."

Under this law it is illegal to sell any "listed" merchandise on a charge account if previous purchases are in default. "Default" is described as ten days after the due date.

This provision of the installment credit ban has been very noticeably felt in establishments with wealthy clientele.

At the same time, Order No. 64 has cut a wide swath across all types of installment purchasing. It is estimated that monthly payment buying has been cut at least in half. Hardest hit have been jewellery stores where the dollar-down principle has been a long-established and important factor in sales appeal.

Ways in which the present order will be strengthened will probably include:

(a) Stronger regulations regarding advertising.

(b) Sharper definition of what constitutes a charge account.

(c) Provisions to check misuse of "lay-away" privileges.

Canada Planning Setup To Stabilize Commodities

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA.—Appointment of Donald Gordon as chairman of the Wartime Prices Board and directing head of the price ceiling administration is expected to be announced this week. Since November 10 Mr. Gordon has been associate chairman of the board and administrative director.

Hector B. McKinnon, who has guided Canada's wartime price administration since the beginning of the war, will, it is expected, be named president of a commodities stabilization corporation now being organized to implement policy in respect to the purchase and resale of various commodities, particularly raw materials at prices which will ensure the maintenance of retail ceiling prices.

This new board will be one of the most important organizations in the administration of the price ceiling. It will be responsible for increasingly important and large-scale transactions involving heavy financial commitments and the use of government funds.

Four new members are shortly to be added to the board. They are: Dana Wilgress, deputy minister of trade and commerce; Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, deputy minister of labor; J. G. Bouchard, assistant deputy minister of agriculture; W. L. Gordon, special assistant to the deputy minister of finance.

British People Surge Ahead of Govt. In Seeking Complete Selective Service

By FLOYD S. CHALMERS
Editor, The Financial Post

LONDON (By Cable)—"We cannot leave a single citizen, man or woman, not doing the job they ought to be doing." In these words Ernest Bevin this week announced the government's policy on further extending selective national service among the whole population. Selective service in Britain is a much broader concept than conscription as debated in Canada.

Selective service as understood here means raising men for the fighting forces. It is no longer a subject of debate here. Conscription has long been regarded as the only fair Democratic way of raising manpower for the services. It is hard to find a single person in Britain willing to return to a voluntary system of raising fighting men. Conscription is worked efficiently and fairly in practice, but Britain's mobilization of manpower and womanpower embraces more than military conscription. It is regarded as the only way to insure the maximum use of the nation's strength. Since March last every week has seen new groups of men and women called to register for national service, for war industries, for civilian defense, etc.

In Britain, selective service is just as important in keeping some men out of the army as getting others in. In this war the proportion of workers on the home front to fighting men is greater than ever before so Britain regards conscription for home service as of equal importance to conscription for the army. For instance, if a man is engaged in work vital to any phase of the war effort, even if only in export trade in the hard currency market, he may not leave his job to join the army. He cannot be fired or drafted for the army. There are 19,000 scheduled undertakings where this ruling applies. Women too are embraced in British National war service schemes. There are two recent cases where women were fined for refusal to accept munitions jobs assigned them. This was part of the government's warning that it means business. Britain today faces a serious shortage of manpower, vital to the war industries. Fulfilling its obligations to Russia and building up its own striking strength to take the offensive requires an increase of at least a third in its present war production. Despite the fact that the numbers engaged in war production are a third larger than a year ago, three shift operations are not universal yet and are impossible without hundreds of thousands of additional workers since there are no unemployed and few available workers for shifting.

Additional workers must be found among women. Measures to shift women include further drastic curtailment of non-war industries, restriction on exports, combing out the women's volunteer services and calling up more married and unmarried women for war jobs. Bevin said Britain needs an additional million married women for fulltime jobs. Presently, every man between 18 and 40 is liable for military service, and exempted only if medically unfit or engaged in an occupation regarded as more important than army service. Over military age and up to 46, all men are subject to be assigned to war service in industry, to home defense work, etc. Some 600,000 of this group are registered and 200,000 have been already individually interviewed to see if the work they are doing is really vital.

Women up to 26 are already registered and women up to 31 will be by the year end. Over 500,000 have been interviewed and where present work is regarded as unessential they are encouraged to join army, air force or navy auxiliaries or to undertake a munitions job. While compulsion was used in a few cases, moral suasion is almost always effective. Even full-time service as a volunteer worker is not accepted as an excuse for evasion of war work. There has been some opposition to calling up women from the trades unions which fear for postwar jobs because of the invasion by women, also from married women who are not desirous of moving from one locality to another. But generally, the public has proved willing to make any sacrifices, to abandon any freedoms for winning the war and it is fair to say that the country is ahead of the government's action in its willingness for diversion of man power from unessential to war industries.

Many devices of control, taxation and otherwise, are in use. Industries are ruthlessly restricted in raw materials, power, shipping space, etc., if regarded as non-vital to the war. Under the concentration of industry plan, much telescoping is being done in hosiery, rayon, carpets, pottery, cotton, corsets, boots, shoes, gloves, glazed tile where a limited number of nucleus firms now do the manufacturing for all the former firms. Hundreds of factories are closed. Nearly 150,000 persons have been released for war jobs and 45,000,000 square feet of factory space has been released for war factories or storage. Even firms, valuable nationally-ad-advertised brand names are not exempt if this closing is regarded unavoidable, although in the main, telescoping has been left for the industry concerned to work out for itself.

Clothing rationing has reduced purchases of wearables to the barest minimum, freeing workers for war employment. Moreover, heavy taxation and voluntary and compulsory savings reduce the demand for civilian goods. These sacrificial measures make possible a concentration of power, factory space, machinery, manpower, on war work. Compulsory selective service provides the means for channeling the dis-employed workers where they are most wanted, whether in the fighting forces or in munitions manufacture. The sole test is where each can best serve the nation. The whole system is thoroughly democratic. There are no distinctions of wealth or position. The public accepts willingly. Its chief complaint is the government's timidity and lack of a broad plan to convert the nation more rapidly into a war machine. National service, whether in the army, by conscription or otherwise, is directed by the ministry of labor, and national service is thus providing a unified control and preventing competition between the fighting forces and industries.

Canada Nears End Of Her Resources In U. S. Exchange

Says Some Arrangement With the United States Must be Made Shortly in View of Impending Shortage — Have at Least Three Alternatives

By JOHN LANGDON
Eastern Editor, The Financial Post

With Canada's U. S. dollar resources rapidly nearing an end, ways and means are now being studied to relieve the situation.

Three ways are open to Canada to balance her payments on purchases from the States.

1. Expansion of the Hyde Park agreement;
2. Possible outright lend-lease under the new Lend-Lease Act; and
3. A loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corp. with Canadian holdings in the United States deposited as collateral.

Prime Minister King's trip to Hyde Park earlier in the month is understood to have been devoted partly to a discussion of this problem and how best to meet it.

At this time indications are the first plan may be adopted. To date Canada has consistently opposed taking advantage of the Lend-Lease Act, preferring to pay her own way if that were possible, and the matter of a loan is not imminent at this stage.

If the provisions of the Hyde Park arrangement, entered into last April, are widened—and widened considerably—then Canada may be able to scrape by and meet her obligations in the States.

Exchange Problem Is Acute

Canada's dollar exchange problem is made more acute by the extent of her assistance to the United Kingdom and the need to buy materials on an increasingly large scale to meet the requirements of the U. K. as well as her own.

Canada is in a peculiar position, having very substantial credits to the United Kingdom, and at the same time, a big debt balance in her account with the United States. The problem, and it is a serious one, is how to make the two dovetail.

In peacetime this would not be difficult as the Dominion could offset its debit balance in the U. S. with its credit balance in the U. K. Under existing conditions this is impossible. Canada must make other arrangements to meet her obligation to the States and, at the same time, go on granting credits to the U. K.

Situation Under Control in 1940

To the end of 1940 the situation was reasonably well in hand—Canada balancing her credits in the U. K. against her debits in the U. S.

This is well illustrated in the figures just released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the estimated balance of international payments.

Briefly put, Canada had a credit in her 1940 current account with

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Engineers, Skilled Men Soon to be Drafted For War Work

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — Canada's first move toward conscripting man power in industry will shortly be made.

Regulations are now being drafted to permit the mobilization of technical, scientific and professional persons whose skill and training is needed in the war effort.

The new authority is being sought by the Wartime Bureau of Technical Personnel, directed by E. M. Little. This Bureau has since June last been completing a nation-wide survey of technically trained persons. Questionnaires were sent to over 45,000 engineers, chemists and architects.

On the basis of these returns the Bureau now has a complete, comprehensive catalogue of Canada's technical man power. It knows the experience, qualifications and present employment of between 18,000 and 20,000 professional and scientific workers. It acts as well as the clearing house for demands from industry and the armed services for men of this type.

Faced with a steadily increasing demand for mechanical, civil, electrical, chemical and metallurgical engineers, the next step (shortly to be taken) is to introduce regulations to facilitate the transfer from non-essential work of scientific and professional workers now needed in the services and in war industry.

Under the new proposed authority, an engineer or scientifically trained person, now employed say in an administrative or selling job in a non-war industry, must on request be released from his present employment if his services are required in a professional capacity for war industry or for work with the armed services.

The compulsion will be exerted on employers, not on the employee.

Employers will be required to release such keymen when requested, and also to give certain guarantees as to postwar employment, etc.

The survey of technical and professional man power has revealed that there are thousands of persons with excellent qualifications available in Canada to meet the growing need of the services and of war industry. But many of these persons now hesitate to volunteer for war work for fear of losing their present status in industry.

The aim of the new legislation will be to remove this fear and to make possible a far greater transfer of technical and professional skill into war needs than has heretofore been possible.

Want Same Protection

The proposed regulations will aim to protect the technical or professional man's interest in his former job in much the same way that similar protection is now given men who enlist for overseas service.

There is no guarantee contemplated that the government will set a man up in business after the

(Continued on page 2, col 1)

Expect Competition On Lake Sulphite Deal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Brompton's action in securing approval of shareholders before making an offer for the bankrupt property of Lake Sulphite Pulp Co., has stimulated other interests to consolidate their plans for acquiring the property.

Just now there is a growing feeling that Brompton may not get the property. Even if it is successful in making the best offer, the cost to the company will be considerably higher than was indicated at the Brompton meeting.

Other Bids Likely

Off and on over the past two years several groups have taken a look at Lake Sulphite. They have all been enthusiastic over the prospects of re-establishing the company on a sound financial footing. But that is as far as they got, largely because they all wanted to get the enterprise for the proverbial song.

Deals have waxed hot and cold and the impression gained is that each group thought the longer they held off, the cheaper they could get the property.

No Longer a Bargain

It now appears that any chance to secure the bankrupt Lake Sulphite at a bargain price has passed.

The Brompton meeting, if it did nothing else, at least greatly strengthened the chances of the creditors and shareholders of Lake Sulphite Pulp Co. getting a fairly decent price for their assets.

In addition to Brompton, two other groups are known to be actively working on a plan to buy in the property. Both are said to be willing to make a more attractive offer than is expected to come from Brompton.

FINE APPAREL MEN'S SHOP FOR MEN

Conveyed from the Old Country!

ENGLISH SHIRTS

Conveyed from Britain in time for the Canadian Christmas season. Staunchly woven cotton broadcloth materials in a selection of striped patterns that breathe "British Distinction"!

Tailored with true regard for comfortable fit, with two separate starched or "Tab" collars. Sizes range from 14 to 16½.

EACH 5.00

Free Parking While Shopping

MEN'S SHOP

at EATON'S - COLLEGE STREET

The War And Business

Jap Break Due

Dispatch of Canadian troops to Hong Kong confirms the gravity of the situation in the Far East even without recent predictions from Washington. For several weeks informed observers at the American capital have been warning of an early break with Japan. Apparently the economic squeeze produced by the embargo on shipments of oil, rubber, metals and other war raw materials from the democracies to Japan is quickly producing the predicted result, an external explosion or an internal collapse.

Washington observers continue to be optimistic regarding the ultimate results of any explosion. They believe that Japan could be brought to her knees in possibly six months, that the Jap army has been overrated particularly in equipment, but that the Navy is powerful but spread over too wide an area.

The reinforcing of Hong Kong is interpreted as an indication that the defenses of that base have been strengthened, especially from the air and land side and that there are good chances that it could be held for its nuisance value and also as a possible jumping off place for offensive operations.

* * *

Our Armed Forces

Latest official statistics on Canada's armed forces show approximately 344,000 men enlisted for active service anywhere. Of this number about 100,000 are overseas.

By services, total active service enlistments to date are as follows:

Navy	25,000
Army	230,000
Air Force	89,000
Total	344,000

Dead or missing to the end of October are:

Navy	403
Army	861
Air Force	823
Total	2,087

* * *

No Exceptions

Washington observers, official and otherwise are watching Canada's experiment in price and wage freezing very closely. Says one unusually well informed correspondent:

"Last April the British Government announced that it would stabilize prices and wages. But it promptly began to allow exceptions. This destroyed the effectiveness of the freezing. Assumedly, if the U. S. attempts also a provisional price control, with wages left out and agricultural prices also uncontrolled, an American inflationary spiral will also ensue or continue. In application, the Canadian or Baruch method would appear the better device."

* * *

F.E.C.B. Chairman

Donald Gordon, deputy governor of the Bank of Canada and alternate chairman of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, will have his hands full in helping to work out the new ceiling policy.

One rumor going the rounds is that a successor may be selected for the post of alternative chairman of the F.E.C.B. Several names are suggested, including N. W. Mackenzie, one of the supervisors attached to the Board.

* * *

Wipe Out U. K. Debt

Whaley Eaton Service of Washington intimates that Canada is preparing to cancel Britain's war indebtedness. It states:

"It would not be surprising were Canada to announce shortly that she has wiped the British debt to her of $2 billions off the books and is prepared to take over British investments in Canada. There is no probability that a demand for payment of the debt would ever be made, anyhow, and it is thought necessary to meet the criticism in America that, while the U. S. is making gifts through lease-lend Canada has been demanding British payment for supplies."

* * *

Quebec Shoe Trade Hit

Quebec's boot and shoe trade is not overly happy these days. First the Quebec government passed a minimum wage bill which raised costs of manufacture. Then came the cost-of-living bonus. On top of these is the fact that members of the trade can get no orders from the government unless they agree to pay the minimum wage set out by the Department of Munitions and Supply. If they take a government order they lose their competitive position and the tendency just now is to let someone else makes shoes for the government. They would like to have the business, but if they accept, they say they won't be in the boot and shoe business very long.

* * *

Steel Shortage

Canada is facing an acute shortage of steel for its war effort, according to a statement by F. B. Kilbourn, Steel Controller. A speeding up of scrap salvage operations is urged to relieve the situation with a special appeal for heavy scrap such as old stoves, automobile parts, disused machinery and tools. The public is warned by the Controller that enamelware and tin cans are of no use, as their scrap value is negligible.

Mr. Kilbourn appealed particularly to Canadian industry to scrap disused machinery and parts which the managements may have held for a period of years for their resale value. He pointed out that scrap prices have been fixed at the highest level since the last war and that they will remain pegged for the duration.

* * *

War Orders

War orders authorized by the Department of Munitions and Supply were down slightly for the week ended Nov. 4. Total amounted to slightly over $91 millions and numbered 3,455 compared with $12.3 millions and 3,463 orders the week before. Biggest individual orders were for automotive transport, aircraft and gasoline.

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HOLD HIGH THE TORCH OF FREEDOM

Manufacturers Of War Material BORROW TO SPEED PRODUCTION

Manufacturers, who need funds to increase their speed in fulfilling Government contracts, are invited to discuss their requirements with the manager of our nearest branch office.

Borrowing to pay wages or to buy raw materials for making war supplies of great variety is an everyday transaction at the Bank of Montreal.

BANK OF MONTREAL

"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"

Modern, Experienced Banking Service... the Outcome of 124 Years' Successful Operation

SIMPSON'S GREATER NEW CHRISTMAS CARD SHOP

Remember that last-minute scramble for Christmas cards last year, when you pretty well had to take what you could get, and get jostled around besides. Why not buy your Christmas cards now, when you can spend plenty of time looking over the selections? Simpson's has made it easy for you with the greater new Christmas Card Shop adjoining the Simpson's parking station on Richmond Street. Visit Simpson's New Christmas Card Shop the next time you have a few minutes to spare. You'll find it well worth your while.

Simpson's

Engineers, Skilled Men Soon To Be Called Upon

(Continued from page 1)

war if his present means of livelihood no longer exists. It is however, expected that it is the non-essential industries which will be looking for men after the war and that the new regulations will help to preserve existing seniority or status.

Brains—Without Uniforms

One of the most important immediate fields where technical and professional men are required is for special research in connection with the armed services. Much of this work does not require that these men go into uniform, but that their talent be directed toward solving a wide range of technical and scientific problems which have arisen in aviation, naval and military matters.

The demand for engineering assistance is expected to fall most heavily on mechanical engineers, and on civil, electrical, chemical and metallurgical engineers, in about that order.

The WBTP survey has disclosed thousands of persons with excellent technical training who are now engaged in non-technical work—sales or administrative jobs. Also disclosed by the survey is the fact that a very large percentage of these persons have indicated their willingness to be used in essential war work.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Issued	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Stellarton, N.S.	Oct.	Bertram Godden	4%	1942-47	$8,000	102.25	3.75%
			4%	1942-59	45,000	*	
Gloucester Twp., Ont.	Nov.	Harris, Ramsay & Co.	3½%	1942-56	10,000	101.665	.....
Fort William, Ont.	Nov.	Royal Bank	3½%	1942-46	36,500	102.05	2.80%
Dominion—							
Canada Treasury Bills	Nov.	....	....	Feb. 13, '42	45,000,000	99.865	.541%

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	Sold to	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Phillips Electrical Works	Nov.	W. C. Pitfield & Co., Wood, Gundy & Co.	4½%	1956	$1,800,000	101	4.40%
Stock Issues—	**Date Issued**	**Offered by**	**Rate**	**Class**	**Amount**	**Price**	**Yield**
Marbenor Malartic Mines	Nov.	Hambly, Peaker & Trent	....	......	400,000 shs.	.10	....

Int. Pete Earnings Are Up for 1941

(Continued from page 1)

pools. Experience of International Petroleum in Venezuela has been shared by other oil operators who have found a substantially better demand for their product this year.

When the company's annual report for this year appears, it is expected to show a progressive reduction in the $8 millions of non-interest bearing purchase obligations incurred as a result of the Mene Grande deal. These obligations are due up to Dec. 15, 1945, and are payable on a per barrel basis as oil is actually produced.

Steadily maintained output of crude oil is the report of the company's Colombia oil fields. In this case production is limited for practical purposes by the carrying capacity of the Andian National Corp. pipe line which carries oil from Colombian oil fields to the ocean. Expansion of this pipe line is not justified under present conditions, it is stated, though there is a substantial reserve of crude oil output. In Colombia, as in Peru, the company operates a refinery, serving the South American market and this also has been operating at a high rate of capacity.

Currently there is considerable interest in the court case being heard in Colombia to decide whether or not International Petroleum's De Mares concession expires in 1946 or 1951. This concession was obtained many years ago and there is some doubt as to the actual date on which it became effective. It is this question which the Colombian courts are now deciding.

A logical step after the date of expiry has been decided would be negotiations for renewal of the concession. So far as can be gathered at this time, there is no reason to question the company's ability to secure a renewal on acceptable terms. International Petroleum claims it has always found Colombians fair. Just this year an important case involving tax payments by Andian National was decided in the company's favor.

Last year International Petroleum's crude oil output totalled 39.7 million bbls. Of this 21.2 million bbls. came from Colombia, 9.6 million bbls. from Peru and 8.9 million bbls. from Venezula.

Peru Output Gains

In Peru, International Petroleum's original field of activity, increased production has also been obtained so far this year. It is expected that 1941 will show considerable gains over 1940. Four new oil fields have been brought in this year which are said to have more than offset decline in older fields. Production in Peru has been declining since it reached a peak in 1936 but the active exploration activities of the past two or three years appear to be having considerable success.

The company's refinery in Peru has been operating to capacity although no additions of importance have been made to it.

The war has brought some changes in the types of product most in demand. Demand for fuel oil to be supplied from the Peruvian refinery has been particularly strong. Inability of California producers to obtain shipping to transport fuel oil down the west coast of South America as far as Chile has meant that users in that area have turned to local sources which in this case has meant largely International Petroleum.

As is probably the case in any large enterprise, the company has to face continually the question of defining its liabilities with regard to taxes and other concessions. For example, it is said that in the coming year the question of export duties will come up in Peru.

Tax Position Favorable

On the whole, it appears that International Petroleum obtains at least as favorable a treatment from the South American countries where it operates as it could expect in most other countries, at least from the standpoint of taxes and duties. This company carries on no operations in Canada and thus pays no Canadian taxes. As such, it is sometimes mentioned as a tax hedge for investors.

In Ecuador, International Petroleum Co. has been carrying on active exploration in a large concession for the past year or two. It is said that it will likely be some time next year before it will know just what is available from Ecuador. Developments so far are said to have been promising but not sufficiently conclusive to permit any estimate of potential results.

Overcome Dislocation

Generally speaking, producers of crude oil in South America have found conditions much more favorable this year than a year ago. The initial dislocation caused by loss of large markets in Europe appears to have been offset by increased demand in South America and from this continent. Apparently, Britain is taking more of its oil requirements from South America because of difficulty in securing its needs from its customary sources in the near East.

Probably the greatest impetus to South America oil producers has come from the great acceleration in demand in the United States and in Canada. Substantial amounts of oil from Colombia and Venezuela are being sold by International Petroleum in Canada, much of it arriving through pipe line to Sarnia and being used to supply the newly completed line to Montreal.

Shipping conditions, as might be expected, have been upset by wartime conditions. Experience this year has been somewhat improved as producers have been able to find transportation for the substantially higher output reported.

Canadian Cottons Ltd. Settles St. Croix Strike

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Walkout of employees of the St. Croix mill of Canadian Cottons Ltd. has been settled, according to an announcement by H. R. Pettigrove, New Brunswick Director of Labor.

Upward of 600 employees have been idle since Oct. 31, as a result of a dispute between a weaver and the company.

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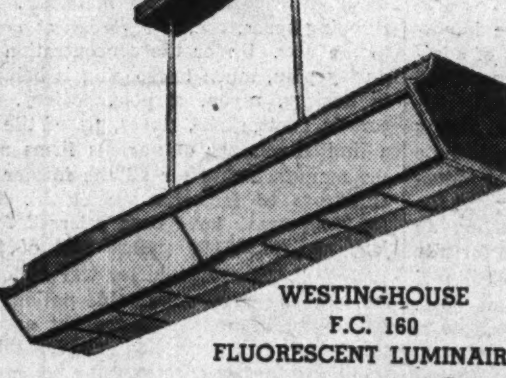

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To supply the answer to the need for better lighting in commercial establishments of all kinds, Westinghouse presents the versatile new FC-160 fluorescent fixture for direct-indirect illumination. A portion of the light from four 40 watt lamps is directed to the ceiling in order to relieve brightness contrast and provide comfortable, uniform illumination. This luminaire is styled to blend with any architectural interior, and is available for ceiling or suspension mounting. For continuous runs of fluorescent light, they may be mounted end to end.

To get the complete story about "the new lighting," ask the nearest Westinghouse Office.

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St. Maurice Earnings Up

Results of First Year's Operations Excellent, Says James Wilson

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—St. Maurice Power Corp.'s first 12 months of operation were concluded on a highly satisfactory basis, according to statement issued by James Wilson, president of the company.

Although this first year included the period when the four new units, totalling 178,000 h.p., had to be broken in gradually, and although the midsummer flowage conditions in the St. Maurice River were unprecedently low, total output of the plant reached 960 million kw.h. It is expected this figure will be consideraby exceeded in an average water year.

Improve on Estimate

All of the output was sold under contract to Brown Corp., at La Tuque, and Shawinigan Water & Power Co. Mr. Wilson stated he did not know of another hydro-electric development on the continent that had been able to sell every kilowatt hour of its output during the first year of operation.

The earned surplus of St. Maurice Power Corp. for the initial 12 months' period ended Oct. 31, before depreciation and income tax, amounted to nearly $300,000. This was substantially better than the estimate of $174,000 for the calendar year 1941, as set out in the prospectus issued at the time the company carried out its public financing.

Quebec May Open South Amer. Bureau

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Province of Quebec may have a trade representative in South America some time in the near future, according to Premier Adelard Godbout.

Recently returned from the United States, the Premier remarked upon the interest prevalent there in matters touching Quebec. His understanding was that the same interest existed in South America, hence the possibility of having a permanent representative on that continent.

Seagram's Hits Sales Record

Bronfman Says Results For First Quarter Will Be "Gratifying"

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Distillers Corp.-Seagram's sales are at a record level, according to a statement made at the annual meeting by Samuel Bronfman, president of the company.

Referring to the "increasing trend of our business in the last half of the fiscal year under review," Mr. Bronfman said this trend "has continued to manifest itself each month since the beginning of the new fiscal period and shareholders will have reason to be gratified with the results of the first quarter."

Help U. S. Defense Plans

The American subsidiary of the corporation, he said, was the first beverage distiller to meet the request of the United States Government for co-operation to help relieve the shortage in alcohol for defense purposes. Under the plan now worked out, the American subsidiary will process 65,000 bu. of corn a month for the manufacture of alcohol, which is required for the manufacture of smokeless powder.

At a special meeting preceding the annual meeting, shareholders approved by-laws amending the borrowing powers of the company, which previously were limited to borrowing money in the ordinary course of business on obligations maturing within two years, except for a $5 millions loans for five years. The amendment eliminates this limitation.

THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

This Company's financial strength and the accumulated experience of over half-a-century enable it to serve well the insuring public.

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There's a winter paradise waiting for you — in Victoria. Here, in Canada's warmest winter climate, there's golf, tennis, fishing, riding, swimming in warmed sea-water at the famous Crystal Garden... and flowers bloom the year round!

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Should Ban be Lifted on American Travel?

Post Survey Shows Canadian Opinion Still Divided

With the double object of bringing more American tourists to Canada and combatting unfavorable Canadian war propaganda in the United States, some authorities have advocated modification of the ban on Canadian-U. S. travel.

Canadians visiting the United States, it has been urged, would act as goodwill ambassadors. They would tell our story to our big neighbors to the south. They would get them to come up here and spend American dollars which we need to buy airplane engines and other vital war equipment only obtainable in the United States.

This matter has been aired in Parliament several times and only last week was brought up again.

Normally, American tourists spend about $265 millions in Canada each year and before the war Canadians travelling in the United States spent about $100 millions. This left a net favorable balance to the Dominion of around $165 millions.

Though there are still no restrictions on Americans coming to Canada, this vital flow has been upset by the war. Chief factors blamed are the following:

Stories circulated by enemy and other interests in the United States to the effect that gasoline was prohibitive in cost or hardly obtainable in Canada;

That American citizens might be drafted into the Canadian army;

That American citizens would be barred at the border;

That Canadians at war were too busy to be bothered with visitors.

There was a sharp decline in number of U.S. visitors coming to Canada last year, and while there has been some improvement this season, the business is still running well below pre-war levels.

ESTIMATED TOURIST EXPENDITURES
(In Millions of Dollars)

	1940	1939	1938	1937
	$	$	$	$
By Americans in Canada	121	262	267	274
By Canadians in United States	40	95	102	102
Net balance to Canada	81	167	165	172

Note:—Figures previous to 1940 based on old method count of Dominion Bureau of Statistics. New system would show much lower totals but proportions would be about same.

Gustave A. Beaudry.

Branch manager, Sun Life Assurance Co. at Quebec City, and active in chartered life underwriter work.

Definitely No. The idle rich would be the only ones to profit by lifting of the ban on Canadian travel through the United States and these are not creators of goodwill. Other Canadians are too busy with the war effort to travel.

This is an offhand expression of opinion not that of an expert.

* * *

Lucien Borne

Mayor, City of Quebec.

Quebec City Council has not considered the question of recommending the lifting of the ban on Canadians travelling in United States. However, messages have been received from American citizens to the effect that they would not visit our country until such restrictions have been removed.

* * *

William S. Day

Head, Robert S. Day & Son Ltd., general insurance brokers, Vancouver.

My opinion is that the United States citizens appreciate the fact that we require foreign exchange to purchase war supplies.

The inconvenience caused Canadians who may desire to travel for pleasure to the United States is small in comparison to war necessities. I believe persons on actual business trips to the United States should be put to less inconvenience but I am prepared to sacrifice myself in any all out effort to successfully conclude the war.

* * *

R. A. Gray

Manager, Bond Dept., Jas. Richardson & Sons, vice-president Canadian Investment Dealers Association.

Without access to factual information, it is difficult to express any opinion as to the advantages and disadvantages involved, but I would suggest, that if Canada requires to restrict the importation of essential goods to conserve exchange, as seems necessary, no justification can be found for permitting such funds to be used for pleasure travel abroad.

We must recognize that Canada is seriously at war, and that our economy must be planned accordingly. Undoubtedly, United States citizens are daily becoming conscious of the necessity for restrictive measures and I am confident that the majority of their understanding citizens commend us for these, and other steps we have taken, in promoting our war effort.

* * *

Courtland Eliott

Economist, A. E. Ames & Co., Toronto.

I can see no vital reasons to justify a departure from the present travel policy which restricts trips to the United States to those for essential purposes.

To authorize expenditure of United States dollars for non-essential pleasure travel at a time when every governmental policy is being designed to restrict invidious and unnecessary private expenditures at home would hardly be consistent. In the long run, it seems to me that Canadians will command more goodwill abroad by adhering to this aim at home.

* * *

S. D. Granville

Editor, St. Croix Courier, St. Stephen, N.B.

Merchants of this border town are sharply divided on this question. Some are materially helped by present situation. Others suffer from loss of American trade caused by resentment over Canadians being banned from visiting across border.

My opinion, after talking with many tourists, and following recent business trip to Boston is that personal contact with Americans is the best way to tell our story. Such will combat fables about dollar gasoline, seizure of visiting cars and many other wild tales being circulated in the States. I believe, however, only short trips should be allowed and limit placed on granting American funds so essential to our war effort. In short, my answer would be: lifting the ban, no; relaxing it, yes.

* * *

Stephen Leacock

Economist, writer and humorist and former head of Economics Department, McGill University, Montreal.

The matter of lifting the ban on U. S. exchange for tourists is one on which I think the opinion of the Foreign Exchange Control Board is better than mine. They are in possession of facts and statistics which I haven't got.

As to our visiting tourists creating goodwill, that depends on the tourists. I know some that wouldn't carry far.

* * *

Ryland S. New

President and general manager National Sewer Pipe Co. Ltd.

I do not favor lifting the ban on ordinary Canadian travel in the United States. I do not believe such action would affect American goodwill as the citizens of the United States are daily becoming more war-conscious and are more likely to appreciate our desire to refrain from any action that would create an additional drain on our foreign exchange, or interfere with our war effort.

I also consider that this government ban has had a very desirable effect upon those who are not in a position to enjoy such travel, and who would certainly be most critical should the government, at this time, remove this effective restraint on unnecessary spending.

Such action would be contrary to the war savings programme, by which the government is spending large sums of money, and thousands of volunteer war savings workers are putting forth every effort, to encourage the citizens of Canada to refrain from unnecessary spending which competes with the country's war effort, and would, if not restrained, hasten inflation.

Let us be sensible during these trying times, by only asking and encouraging our government leaders to take only such actions as will help us win the war, for after all that is the only job we all have today.

* * *

Paul E. Ostiguy

Vice-chairman Montreal Curb Market, member Montreal Stock Exchange.

I have one son with the army in England. The second one is studying to be a military engineer. The third is at Royal Military College, Kingston. The youngest was found unfit by the Royal Canadian Navy and refused.

My only daughter and my wife are giving their free time for war work.

If you want American goodwill, tell the real Americans what real Canadians are doing. Ottawa must need all U. S. dollars at work exclusively to win the war in the interest of America as well as of Canada.

* * *

Ellis H. Morrow

Professor and head, Department of Commerce, University of British Columbia.

Yes. The question is largely exchange lost through popular inexpensive travel to the United States against the loss from possible decreased counter-travel.

There are few Canadians crossing the border at the coast.

Critical observers report that Americans are resentful and disinclined to consider war necessity. They feel they should avoid Canada.

Friendly Americans assert that travel restrictions help enemy influence in promoting the idea that the Canadian war effort is apathetic. Canadian visitors are needed to offset that feeling. I believe that tourist interchange will increasingly favor Canada and obviate any danger of dwindling exchange. Suggest a special luxury tax on travel funds and would supply our war facts to Canadians crossing the border.

* * *

Arthur J. T. Reaume

Mayor, City of Windsor.

I would favor granting free travel in United States provided it does not jeopardize United States dollar exchange situation. Certainly we need more people to talk to our many American friends who might be persuaded by propagandists to believe unfavorable stories about our war efforts and misinterpretation of present status of Canadians regarding travel in United States.

Undoubtedly the present situation is seriously affecting American tourist travel to Canada when it should now be at its greatest height. I do not hesitate to urge consideration of this matter by authorities concerned.

* * *

F. Maclure Sclanders

Secretary, Board of Trade, Saint John, N.B., and prominent Maritime spokesman.

Few, if any of us as businessmen are sufficiently informed as to inside economics of the matter to know just how important this question is. Furthermore, we are exceedingly reluctant to oppose any policy which the government deems necessary. Nevertheless, the free intermingling of American and Canadian peoples might go far to offset adverse propaganda and might prove exceedingly valuable in that direction.

If anything is done to limit ban on travel we strongly favor a time limit for such visits, say two weeks. We are very adverse to permitting our people to winter south.

* * *

Victor Soucisse

Public relations counsel, Montreal, prominent advocate of closer relations between English-speaking and French-speaking communities in Canada.

The stopping of travel by Canadians to the United States has proved to be a serious error in psychological analysis. The ban has subconsciously affected American goodwill at a time when no price is too high to pay for assurance of this goodwill.

Canada has probably lost more in actual exchange than it has saved by its boycott on travel. Which nation is going to lose the most in a boycott between one ten times larger and richer than the other? On all counts removing the ban would prove a gain instead of a drain.

* * *

Cyril W. Stairs

President, Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow Ltd., Halifax and director of several other leading Nova Scotia industries.

Yes. The other ninety-nine words are superfluous.

Editor's Note. — The Financial Post enquiry asked that replies be confined to 100 words.

Next week The Financial Post will make another telegraph survey of representative Canadian opinion on a current question of national interest.

"No, thanks!"

• This wise woman has just flatly vetoed her husband's suggestion that he name her executor in his Will. Her decision was not based on a question of competency, but rather on the certainty that when the time came she would not have sufficient available time to do the job right.

• Nowadays men name trust institutions like ours as Executor, knowing that we have both the time and experience required for efficient administration of estates.

Crown Trust Company

Executors :: Trustees :: Financial Agents
MONTREAL TORONTO

Exchange Volume Is Lower

Value of Shares Traded at Toronto Down 38% This Year

The Toronto Stock Exchange reports 4.6 million shares traded in October this year as compared with 5.7 millions in the same month of 1940 and 7.6 millions in Sept., 1941. For the first ten months of 1941, total share volume has been 45.4 millions against 59.4 millions in the corresponding portion of 1940.

The 4.6 million shares traded last month had a market value of $7.6 millions. This is only slightly below the value for Oct., 1940, although well under that for September this year. For the first ten months of 1941, the aggregate value of shares traded on the Toronto Exchange has been $68.7 millions, compared with $111.6 millions for the corresponding portion of 1940.

Last month the industrial share index of the Toronto Exchange declined 3.80 points, the gold share index dropped 8.06 points; the base metals 3.28 points and the western oils 1.32 points.

C. D. S. Trust Reports Equity Value Lower

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Net asset value per share of preferred stock as at Oct. 31, 1941, is reported at $18.51 by Consolidated Diversified Standard Securities. This contrasts with a revised value of $20.79 a share a year ago.

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1942 Dodge Special De Luxe 6-Passenger 4-Door Sedan

You've heard about Dodge DEPENDABILITY . . . a traditional quality of Dodge cars for the last twenty-eight years. This reputation was earned by a continuous effort to give the motoring public the greatest possible value in individual transportation.

Now is the time to buy a new Dodge and enjoy the last word in modern Chrysler Corporation engineering and design. You get a completely NEW body with great comfort and beauty. You get a new, stronger, more rigid frame for a steadier, safer ride. And you get a Dodge engine with increased horsepower and remarkable economy.

You may approach the purchase of your new Dodge with complete confidence that it will last a long, long time.

Go to your Dodge dealer and investigate these cars for yourself—his cordial invitation means a pleasant ride in a remarkably beautiful and comfortable automobile. See him today!

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Dodge New Features..

New, roomier, more comfortable body • Full width running boards concealed by door skirtings • Increased horsepower • Many new gasoline and oil saving improvements • New chassis frame that permits lowering the body 1½ inches without loss of headroom • Stone guards, both front and rear • Modern design of radiator grille • Large luggage compartment • Tastefully trimmed interiors with beautiful new instrument panel • Full Floating Ride • Dodge double-action hydraulic brakes • Improved Oil-bath Air-cleaner • Oil Filter • Safety-Rim wheels and scores of other comfort and safety features.

Investment Trends

Traditional Wartime Pattern Being Traced

Demand for Higher Than Normal Yields and Reluctance to Discount Events Normally Favorable Shown Everywhere

Stock markets have been following the traditional wartime pattern. They are slow and reluctant to discount events and conditions which in peacetime would give rise to strong moves, either up or down.

Earnings may be good and dividends fair. But it seems accepted that investors in wartime demand a yield about two or three per cent higher than normal. In other words if a stock would seem attractive at 5% before the war, today the same stock might require 7% or 8% to attract buyers. It is the lack of permanence to wartime activity; the high tax levels; and the general reluctance to take any constructive action until victory is clearly ahead that operates on investor psychology.

At the same time it is reasonable to expect that the investor who has patience and firm convictions would find present stock prices relatively attractive before too many months have passed. There is little assurance that the bottom of the current decline has yet been reached, but there is, at the same time, reason to expect that most of the difficulties ahead of investors have been discounted.

Past history has indicated that stocks should be bought, not when optimism is rampant and prices have been rising for months, but unpredictable but it would not be surprising if some time next year unpredictable but it would not be surprising if sometime next year the backward looking investor may not regard with distaste his lack of courage.

Investing in Wartime

One thing that stands out in a study of the numerous letters received from contestants in The Financial Post's 1939 contest on "Investing in Wartime" is the relatively small amount of changes most would make in their selections of two years ago if making them today. This week The Post publishes some of these letters and will follow with others in a later issue. Investors are advised to give them careful study.

In a contest such as this, certain rules and standards of judging have to be established. One of these for The Post's contest was strong dependence on the way in which each contestant presented his arguments, rather than any attempt to select the portfolio which the judges themselves might have thought ideal. This very fact, however, probably eliminated some entries which may have stood the test of two years of war better than those to which prizes were given.

As an example there is the entry from western Canada that recommended placing $10,000 into Dominion bonds and taking the remaining $40,000 to be divided equally between the building of seven bungalows in each of Calgary and Edmonton. Now it appears that there has been a substantial appreciation in house values in Calgary and Edmonton over the past two years. Informants estimate that 14 such houses which cost $40,000 to build in 1939 would today be worth about $49,000, indicating a total appreciation in value of this "portfolio" of around 19.4%. True, it might not have stood up so well on other counts, but this example illustrates what may have happened in peculiar instances with other lists not analyzed completely.

Once more, however, it should be emphasized that the final test of a long-term investment programme is not given in one year or even five years. This was a wartime programme and the war is not over yet. And even then consideration was given to how the contestants had provided for what might happen after the war.

* * *

Dividend Decline Ending?

The index of Canadian dividend payments, to be found regularly in The Post, indicate that trend has been downward since 1937 and does not show any sign of changing. There is not available in Canada a record of the past which would enable us to make any estimates of what the war might do to dividend payments except as it develops from month to month.

British records, however, are available farther back and give some interesting indications. In that country, as here, the current trend is downward. The Economist's figures show that dividends paid in Great Britain in the second quarter of 1941 were equivalent to 6.7% on ordinary capital. This compares with 9.6% for the first quarter of this year and 10.9% for all of 1940.

The Investors' Chronicle has been doing some studying of trends of stock yields in Britain. It concludes that over the period since 1929, the average yield on British Government securities has been 3.57% and on industrial shares 5.25%. At the end of September this year the yield on industrial shares was just at the long-term average but on government bonds it was 3.05%, or about ½% below the average. The average spread between share yields and high-grade bond yields over this 12-year period has been 1.68% but currently it is 2.2%.

The conclusion is that this spread should eventually narrow, either by a higher yield on government securities or a lower yield on stocks, more likely the latter. It is also suggested that the prevailing downward trend in dividends may be near an end. This is based on the fact that the transitional period of change over to war conditions has ended and earnings have now had time to reflect the 100% E.P.T.

Whether or not this reasoning is directly applicable to Canadian conditions is difficult to determine. But it is of interest as indicating the trend of thought in investment circles in Britain where stock prices are at 1941 highs and approaching the wartime peaks. This contrasts with Canadian—or U. S. markets—where stock prices are hovering a lot closer to the wartime lows than the highs.

* * *

Assume British Holdings?

Two suggestions of wide interest to the Canadian investors are made in a recent Whaley-Eaton letter from Washington.

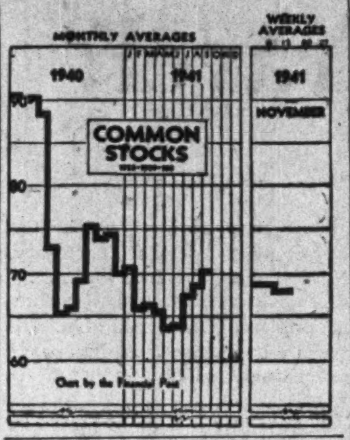
The first has to do with the rate of exchange between the Canadian dollar and the United States dollar. In spite of rumors that the Canadian dollar might be pegged at parity with the American dollar, doubts are cast on the likelihood of this actually happening. Rather it is thought that special arrangements for transferring goods between the two countries and to allocate the materials will be carried out.

Then the suggestion is made that Canada may shortly wipe out the debt that the British owe to this country and take over instead British investments in Canada. Whether this is on the books or not is not known at this stage. It is rather doubtful if many people in Canada ever expected that this book debt would be paid by Britain, and such a gesture might have tremendous propaganda advantages in the United States. It would certainly offset American criticism of Canada demanding British payment for supplies while the United States is giving them.

Investors in this country can see in such a programme tremendous opportunities and at the same time responsibilities. Undoubtedly such investments would have to be taken up in large measure by the people of this country. Even if held by the Dominion government, the deal would have to be financed in some way.

Long & Daly Law Firm Adopts New Name

The Toronto legal firm of Long & Daly announces that Grey Hamilton, K.C., has become a partner and the firm name changed to Daly, Hamilton & Thistle. Partners in the firm now are Roland O. Daly, K.C., Grey Hamilton, K.C., E. E. Thistle, D. H. McTaggart, Graham Morrow (on active service) and Wilfred Judson.



Market Opinions

Efforts to analyze reasons for stock market apathy feature comment in the United States.

Journal of Commerce, N. Y.—Solution of the labor crisis may be followed by a moderate rally in share prices, reflected most in groups most affected by uncertainty in industrial relations. A major change in stock market conditions is not expected to follow evidence of stabilized labor relations. Of more direct and immediate effect on corporate earnings are taxes and priorities. These two dominant factors will tend to keep within limited bounds a market rally at this time. A temporary factor is the substantial volume of selling to establish tax losses.

* * *

Barron's New York (The Trader) Every dire threat to stocks is by now in the open. As stocks rest only moderately above the wartime lows, the atmosphere of the market place is that of complete defeatism. At the same time, tax selling proportionate to the volume of trading has never been so heavy. In the face of 8% to 10% yields, however, it is time for a renewal of faith in the strength of the United States and in the sanity of Congress. Properly it may be queried whether the final phase of war readjustment, virtually equal in extent to the shock of 1940, may not be in the process of completion. Although accumulation periods are as trying as distributing eras, such as 1929 and 1937, the final results are what count.

* * *

Barron's, N. Y. (The Dow Theorist)—New lows for the decline which began at the end of July were made by both Dow-Jones industrial and railroad averages last week, implying a potential threat to the bear market lows of 111.84 and 22.14 registered in 1940. The averages merely extended the secondary decline signalled some time ago. The major trend remains down under the Dow theory. The decline has already lasted 15 weeks, an unusually long period for a secondary movement. Experienced traders have already begun to look for buying, rather than selling, opportunities.

* * *

Brookmire Counselor, N.Y.—The trend of the stock market still appears reactionary; the farther the decline goes, the more advisable it is to consider the numerous cushioning factors present in the financial situation. A balanced and sound investment viewpoint must be maintained; and this applies also to any tax selling that clients plan to do between now and the end of the year. Withholding of moderate cash in active funds gives protection against war imponderables, while the basic and inflationary expansion warrants retention of remaining high-calibre stocks representing sound industries.

Brazilian Traction — Announcement of the 40c. dividend, first distribution since 1938, brought little response in the shares in London where much of the stock is held, according to The Investors' Chronicle. It is suggested that another distribution early in 1942 is not unreasonable and the shares are considered "worth a moderate purchase to put away."

Ontario Towns Tax Income Is Higher

Leaside Added to Those With Over 5,000 Population

There are now 30 towns and villages in Ontario with a population of over 5,000, according to the Department of Municipal Affairs review of statistics for towns and villages for 1940. This total is one more than 1939 due to the growth of Leaside to an assessed population of 5,493 from 4,001 the year previous. Total assessed population of this group of towns and villages is 234,184 as compared with 223,779 in 1939.

Total assessed value of land, buildings, business, etc., amounts to $152,689,892 against $144,636,063 a year ago. Revenues of the municipalities for 1940 were $9,652,060 compared with $9,760,691 while expenditures declined to $9,443,262 from $9,594,472. Total debenture debt of the 30 municipalities at the end of 1940 amounted to $25,910,728, showing only a moderate change from the $25,819,492 for the same municipalities a year earlier. Leaside, incidentally, has the best record of any of the municipalities in this category from the standpoint of percentage of population on relief with only 0.1% of the Leaside population receiving this type of help. Worst showing is made by Hawkesbury with 23.4% of its population on relief.

General Improvement

General improvement in tax collections was evidenced during the year. For this tabulation the group of 30 municipalities is broken down into three sections. Forest Hill and Swansea 1940 tax collections on current levies amounted to $823,156 or 86.3% of the levy, while total current and arrears collections were $996,794 or 104.5% of the 1940 levy. Taxes receivable by these two municipalities amount to $285,680 or 29.9% of the 1940 levy. In 1939 current collections by these two villages were 82.9% of the levy while current and arrears collections were 100.7% of the 1939 levy. The towns of Timmins, Kenora and Fort Frances current collections last year were $913,612 or 81.8% of the 1940 levy. Total current and arrears collections were $1,095,666 or 98.1% of the year's levy. Taxes receivable by these three towns amount to $361,047 or 32.3% of the 1940 levy. In 1939 these three municipalities reported current tax collections of 81.5% of the levy while current and arrears collections were 100.4% of the 1939 levy.

The remaining 25 municipalities had 1940 current tax collections of $4,585,653 or 86.7% of the levy with total current and arrears collections at $5,503,422 or 104.1% of the 1940 levy. Taxes receivable amount to $1,697,922 or 32.1% of the 1940 levy. In 1939 this group of municipalities collected 84.4% of the taxes on current account and 102.0% of the 1939 levy totalling current and arrears collections.

Assets of Imperial Bank At New High, Deposits Up

New highs in total assets and deposits, increased current loans and a strong liquid position feature the annual report of the Imperial Bank for the year ended Oct. 31, 1941. Net profits, after write-off for bank premises and dividends, left a balance of $22,000 which brings the profit and loss balance to $698,842.

Total assets at $206.5 millions were $15 millions higher than in the previous year. The increase was partly in cash and cash items while other quick assets were also higher. Cash items totalled $33.5 millions, or about $1 million higher than in the previous year. The ratio to total liabilities was 17.89%. Total quick assets, including call loans in Canada, were about $5 millions higher at $113.2 millions and the ratio of total quick assets to total liabilities to the public was 60.43%.

Reflecting the expansion in business and also probably borrowing by investors in the third war loan, current loans showed a substantial rise over last year, being almost $12 millions higher than on Oct. 31 last year.

An increase of $14 millions in total deposits to a new high record was gratifying in view of the decline in deposits shown by all the banks last June when depositors withdrew their savings in large volume to buy war bonds. Both savings and demand deposits were higher, those of the Dominion and provincial governments also being above last year's levels.

Short-Term Investments

A significant change in the bank's investments is shown in the balance sheet. Short-term government securities were down about $9 millions to $28 million. This was largely due to the conversion of short-term issues into war bonds. Long-term securities accordingly were up $12 millions, part of this increase being due to the conversion of short-term issues.

An increase of $1 million in letters of credit also reflects increased business activity.

Other items in the balance sheet consisting of non-current loans, real estate and mortgage accounts show substantial reductions, adding strength to the balance sheet. The bank premises account has been reduced and now stands at $5.5 millions.

Important items in the profit and loss account and the balance sheet follow:

Profit and Loss Account
Years Ended Oct. 31

	1941 $	1940 $
Profits (a)	872,190	*861,017
W/o bank premises	150,000	150,000
Dividends	700,000	700,000
Balance forward	22,190	11,017
Previous balance	676,651	665,634
Total forward	698,842	676,651

(a) After deducting Dominion taxes of $504,533 in 1941 and Dominion and provincial taxes of $487,883 in 1940, and contributions to staff pension and guarantee funds of $105,912 in 1941 and $101,584 in 1940.

*After deducting $100,000 reserve for contingencies.

Balance Sheet
As at Oct. 31

	1941 $	1940 $
Cash	18,445,490	18,050,673
Depos. for note issue	232,034	258,327
Due from other bks.	14,865,634	14,124,659
Total cash or equiv.	33,543,160	32,433,661
Investments	76,728,592	72,519,368
Call loans, Canada	2,989,701	3,588,189
Total quick assets	113,261,451	108,551,216
Loans to provinces	350,564	487,501
Loans to municipal.	4,029,265	5,857,900
Current loans	79,609,294	67,878,158
Non-current loans	215,347	316,813
Real estate & mort.	255,044	380,700
Bank premises	5,584,217	5,743,114
Letters of credit	3,282,091	2,251,575
Other assets	......	34,734
	206,587,280	191,491,715
Liabilities		
Note circulation	4,199,210	4,980,000
Depos. Dom. Govt.	15,442,138	11,998,310
Depos. Prov. Govt.	13,673,971	11,740,383
Demand deposits	55,675,904	49,262,273
Savings deposits	95,137,419	92,452,784
Due other banks	3,301,717	2,953,586
Total deposits	183,231,152	168,407,338
Letters of credit	3,282,091	2,251,575
Paid-up capital	7,000,000	7,000,000
Reserve fund	8,000,000	8,000,000
Divds. declared & unpaid	176,984	176,149
P. & L. balance	698,842	676,651
	206,587,280	191,491,715

Significant Investors' Index Numbers

	Mach. and equip.	Pulp and paper	Milling	Oils	Textiles and clothing	Food and allied prod.	Beverages	Bldg., mater.	Power and traction	Banks	Total utilities	Total co's
No. of Securities	8	7	3	4	10	12	7	15	15	8	19	95
(Base 1935-39=100)												
1929-40:*												
High	345.7	564.5	322.3	212.5	168.2	123.2	163.1	202.1	297.5	160.9	329.3	180.5
Low	68.5	49.8	63.6	46.5	76.0	76.9	67.0	71.2	68.2	84.6	68.4	64.0
1941: Monthly Figures:												
Jan.	77.6	74.1	72.3	51.6	110.6	96.3	104.3	84.0	75.4	94.7	77.3	71.3
Feb.	72.9	63.8	69.5	48.7	105.0	90.1	96.6	77.3	68.8	90.9	71.3	66.5
Mar.	73.6	65.4	69.5	49.5	103.1	87.9	93.7	78.5	67.0	89.9	70.7	66.8
Apr.	73.2	63.9	68.6	49.4	101.3	88.6	88.1	77.8	62.2	89.7	68.2	65.8
May	71.8	59.7	63.4	51.3	97.4	88.6	82.8	74.4	60.3	88.3	65.2	63.9
June	72.0	59.5	67.5	48.0	101.1	90.1	87.3	74.9	62.0	89.0	67.1	64.0
July	76.3	66.1	67.5	48.4	105.7	90.5	94.3	77.8	65.3	89.7	70.6	67.5
Aug.	76.8	70.2	72.4	49.1	106.3	91.8	95.7	79.7	64.4	89.7	71.2	67.8
Sept.	80.5	78.5	75.1	51.3	108.4	93.3	102.4	82.4	68.8	91.2	74.7	71.0
Weekly Figures:												
Oct. 2	80.7	78.6	78.8	52.3	107.4	93.1	102.3	82.4	69.6	91.3	75.5	71.2
Oct. 9	78.5	74.5	75.9	51.3	104.5	92.1	99.4	80.0	67.3	91.0	72.9	69.5
Oct. 16	77.6	75.1	75.9	50.7	104.7	91.0	97.3	78.5	67.6	90.4	72.7	68.5
Oct. 23	78.4	75.9	71.1	51.0	105.8	92.4	99.1	78.9	67.8	90.9	72.7	69.3
Oct. 30	78.6	76.3	75.0	51.6	107.7	92.2	99.1	78.3	65.9	90.9	71.6	68.9
Nov. 6	78.2	75.1	73.3	53.1	109.0	91.9	100.7	77.7	66.1	90.7	71.7	69.2
Nov. 13	78.2	75.8	74.2	53.0	110.5	90.6	102.0	77.8	66.2	92.0	71.5	68.6

*High and low for year from 1929 to 1940 inclusive are based on weekly figures issued by Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For 1929 to 1938 inclusive the base is 1926=100; for 1939 and subsequent years the base is 1935-39=100.

Toronto Stock Exchange Index

	20 Indust.	20 Golds	10 B.M.	15 W.O.
Nov. 18	94.42	89.68	68.50	19.54
Nov. 17	94.70	89.93	68.63	18.73
Nov. 15	94.61	90.12	68.85	18.56
Nov. 14	94.39	89.91	68.42	18.55
Nov. 13	94.53	89.22	68.93	18.65
Nov. 12	94.60	88.98	69.30	18.67
Month ago	93.14	95.79	68.80	18.93
Year ago	104.96	108.53	71.86	23.15
High 1941	103.48	109.76	75.30	21.62
Low 1941	85.87	88.81	59.30	16.73

Montreal Stock Exchange Averages

	10 Util.	20 Ind.	30 Cmd.	10 PPrs.	15 Golds
Nov. 18	44.0	61.1	55.4	77.71	59.64
Nov. 17	44.1	60.8	55.3	78.29	59.47
Nov. 15	44.3	61.2	55.5	78.13	59.54
Nov. 14	44.1	61.0	55.3	78.62	59.54
Nov. 13	44.5	60.9	55.4	78.26	59.69
Nov. 12	44.5	60.8	55.4	78.47	60.10
Month ago	45.0	62.0	56.3	81.90	68.17
Year ago	56.1	70.5	65.7	88.06	80.53
High 1941	54.3	66.6	62.3	88.90	79.99
Low 1941	42.1	52.3	49.3	58.96	59.47

A copy of this Prospectus has been filed with the Secretary of State of Canada in accordance with the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934. Copies will be promptly furnished on request.

NEW AND REFUNDING ISSUE

$1,800,000

Phillips Electrical Works, Limited

First Mortgage Fifteen-Year Sinking Fund Bonds 4½%

Series A

To be dated December 1st, 1941; To mature December 1st, 1956;

Principal and semi-annual interest (December 1st and June 1st) payable in lawful money of Canada in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec, Saint John, Halifax and Vancouver. Coupon bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal. Redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Company at any time on thirty days' notice at a premium of 5% up to and including December 1st, 1942, the premium decreasing ¼ of 1% each year thereafter until December 1st, 1953, and thereafter at par to maturity; in each case with accrued interest to date of redemption.

Trustee: Montreal Trust Company, Montreal

The Trust Deed will provide for an annual sinking fund for the retirement of Bonds of Series A, commencing March 1st, 1943, of a sum equal to 2¾% of Bonds of Series A issued. The Company may deliver Bonds at par in whole or in part satisfaction of any sinking fund payment.

In the opinion of Counsel these Bonds will be legal investments under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, Canada, for funds of insurance companies registered under that Act.

We offer these Bonds if, as and when issued and accepted by us, and subject to the approval of legal proceedings by J. J. Creelman, Esq., K.C., and Messrs. Stairs, Dixon, Claxton, Senecal & Lynch-Staunton, of Montreal, at:—

PRICE: 101 and accrued interest, to yield 4.40%

W. C. Pitfield & Company Limited — **Wood, Gundy & Company Limited**

The statements contained in this advertisement are based upon information which we believe to be reliable, but are in no event to be construed as representations by us.

New Issue

Phillips Electrical Works, Limited
4½% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds

Due December 1st, 1956

Denominations: $500 and $1,000

Price: 101 and interest, to yield 4.40%

Descriptive circular forwarded upon request.

"An Expanding Canadian Industry Founded in 1889"

36 King Street West
Toronto
Telephone: ELgin 4321

Wood, Gundy & Company Limited

National Meet For Truckers

Representatives of the Canadian motor transport industry will meet in Toronto in national convention Nov. 28 and 29. Speakers include Hon. Joseph B. Eastman, Washington, D. C., chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and former Federal Co-ordinator of Transportation, F. C. Horner, Washington, D.C., member of the U. S. Civil Defense Commission to England and now consultant to the Council of National Defense and R. C. Berkinshaw, chairman, Wartime Industries Control Board for Canada.

C. I. L. Lets Contract For Windsor Chimney

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian Industries Ltd. has awarded a contract to Canadian Custodis Co. for the erection of a 228-ft. radial brick power house chimney stack at the Windsor works.

Investment Firm Changes Name

Name of the Toronto investment firm of Plaxton, Cherry & Co. has been changed to Plaxton, Cherry & McDonnell. Mr. McDonnell joined the firm in March, 1939, as manager of sales and trading and became a partner later that year. Partners of the firm are A. G. Plaxton, R. C. Cherry and E. J. McDonnell.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

67th ANNUAL STATEMENT

Year Ending October 31st, 1941

Profit and Loss Account

Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1941, after providing for Dominion Government Taxes of	$ 504,532.96	
Contributions to Staff Pensions and Guarantee Funds of	105,911.94	
and after making appropriations to contingent accounts, out of which accounts full provision for bad and doubtful debts has been made		$ 872,190.51
Dividends at the rate of 10% per annum		700,000.00
		$ 172,190.51
Written off Bank Premises		150,000.00
Balance of Profits carried forward		$ 22,190.51
Profit and Loss Balance 31st October, 1940		676,651.71
Profit and Loss Balance 31st October, 1941		$ 698,842.22

BALANCE SHEET

LIABILITIES

Notes in Circulation		$ 4,199,210.00
Deposits by and balances due to Dominion Government	$ 15,442,138.92	
Deposits by and balances due to Provincial Governments	13,673,971.08	
Deposits by the public not bearing interest	55,675,904.74	
Deposits by the public bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement	95,137,419.97	
		179,929,434.71
Deposits by and balances due to other Chartered Banks in Canada	$ 1,363,795.13	
Deposits by and balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries	1,937,922.40	
		3,301,717.53
		$187,430,362.24
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding		3,282,091.24
Capital Paid Up	$ 7,000,000.00	
Reserve Fund	8,000,000.00	
Dividends declared and unpaid	175,984.79	
Balance of Profits as per Profit and Loss Account	698,842.22	
		15,874,827.01
		$206,587,280.49

ASSETS

Subsidiary Coin held in Canada		$ 397,598.27	
Notes of Bank of Canada	$ 5,838,620.00		
Deposits with Bank of Canada	11,957,346.19		
		17,795,966.19	
Notes of other Chartered Banks		139,275.00	
Government and Bank Notes other than Canadian		112,651.50	
			$ 18,445,490.96
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the security of note circulation			232,034.90
Cheques on other Banks			10,128,050.16
Deposits with and balances due by other Chartered Banks in Canada			646,245.29
Due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada			4,091,339.50
			$ 33,543,160.81
Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed Securities maturing within two years, not exceeding market value		$ 28,819,396.33	
Other Dominion and Provincial Government direct and guaranteed Securities, not exceeding market value		41,329,136.42	
Canadian Municipal Securities, not exceeding market value		6,532,772.76	
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value		47,287.00	
			76,728,592.51
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Stocks, Debentures, Bonds and other Securities, of a sufficient marketable value to cover		$ 2,989,701.43	
Loans to Provincial Governments		350,564.52	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts		4,029,265.47	
			7,369,531.42
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, not otherwise included, estimated loss provided for			79,609,294.08
Non-current Loans, estimated loss provided for			215,347.21
Real Estate other than Bank Premises			38,682.52
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank			216,362.75
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts, if any, written off			5,584,217.95
Liabilities of Customers under Acceptances and Letters of Credit as per contra			3,282,091.24
			$206,587,280.49

A. E. PHIPPS, *President* — H. T. JAFFRAY, *General Manager*

AUDITORS' REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

We report to the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of Canada:—

That we have examined the above Balance Sheet as at 31st October, 1941, and compared it with the books at Head Office and with the certified returns from the Branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet discloses the true condition of the Bank, and is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. SHEPHERD, F.C.A. of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.
W. D. GLENDINNING, F.C.A. of Glendinning, Gray & Roberts.

Toronto, 18th November, 1941.

Bond Markets

Nipponese and C. I. O. Cause Market Caution

Burns & Co. Bonds Feature Quiet Sessions — Municipal Supervision Greatly Reduced to General and Voluntary Basis

Although in the past week the gathering crisis in Japanese relations and the uncertainties of the battle between the Administration and the C.I.O. Mineworkers in the U.S. have been the cause of a sit-tight attitude on the part of investors, no important price changes have occurred. Investors are apparently as reluctant to sell as to buy.

Most pronounced strength of recent days has been in the Burns & Co. bonds, up about five points in the last few days. Burns & Co. does not publish interim statements, but it is understood that earnings are markedly higher, that depreciation has been allowed at considerably higher than former levels and that the acquisition of Dumarts Ltd. of Kitchener has turned out to be highly satisfactory.

Supervision Goes

Reports of surpluses, debt reductions, and the general success of pay-as-you-go policies are coming in increasing numbers from all parts of the Dominion. The position of the municipal bondholder has definitely improved, as indeed has the position of the holders of the majority of bonds of all classes. It is noteworthy that in The Financial Post's "Investing in Wartime" contest of two year's ago, the portfolios with large bond sections had by and large the most satisfactory results.

Supervision of municipalities in Ontario has virtually ended as a result of the improvements to date. With the exception of communities which have adopted permanent plans within the past year, municipalities now operating under temporary adjustment plans, and those which have not as yet reorganized on any basis, only two municipalities are under supervision.

In place of the direct supervision of municipalities formerly in default, the Ontario Department of Municipal Affairs will act as guide to any municipality requiring its services. Under its powers, the Department can intervene in the affairs of any municipality whose financial management is deemed unsatisfactory. But the intention is to conduct relations on a voluntary basis wherever possible.

* * *

Tecumseh Problem

There are still a few details to thresh out in the plans for Eastview and Tecumseh, for which temporary plans were drawn up some months ago. The difficulties centre on the Tecumseh plan, but as the plans for the two towns are closely parallel, the Eastview hearing is being delayed pending settlement of Tecumseh's affairs.

Principal question in Tecumseh is whether a satisfactory permanent plan could be developed in place of the temporary, five-year plan under which 2½% would be paid on the debentures. The five-year period would enable the town to get on its feet, and subsequently a more favorable long-term plan might appear. Since the postponed hearing has not been reconvened, it is impossible as yet to state just what terms might be offered on a permanent plan, but the suggestion of 3% interest has been made, which would not likely prove satisfactory to debenture holders who only accept the 2½% basis because of its temporary nature.

* * *

St. Boniface Plan

Another batch of refundings will soon be up for consideration in the suburbs of Winnipeg. St. James, St. Boniface, St. Vital, West Kildonan and Transcona have all been operating on temporary arrangements, paying what they could to creditors. Of the five, St. Boniface is the only municipality to have a permanent plan presented, and it is possible that some of the others may have to continue on temporary plans for a while.

The St. Boniface plan calls for replacement of existing debentures with new 30-year obligations, to be dated Jan. 2, 1942, maturing Jan. 2, 1972. The new debentures would carry interest at 3% from Jan. 2, 1942; 3½% from Jan. 2, 1947; 4% from Jan. 2, 1952 to maturity. Sinking fund of 1½% of the bonds outstanding would be increased by stages to 2% by 1952 and continue at that level, and the monies would be turned over to the Manitoba Municipal and Public Utility Board for purchase of the city's bonds on the open market. The new bonds would also be callable at par.

Redeem Notes Of Shawinigan

Action Reduces Net Funded Debt to Lowest Level Since 1929

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shawinigan Water and Power Co. will redeem on Dec. 30 next the balance of its outstanding 3½% collateral trust notes, amounting to $3 millions, at 100½ and accrued interest, according to an announcement made by James Wilson, president. Following this retirement the net funded debt of the company will be at the lowest level reported since 1929.

In November, 1939, the company sold $6 millions of the 3½% notes. They were to mature in seven years and were secured by a pledge with the trustee of $7 millions principal amount of the company's first mortgage and collateral trust 4% sinking fund series "G" bonds. The notes carried a conversion privilege, whereby the holder could convert into common stock at the rate of one share for each $25 principal amount of notes on or before Nov. 15, 1941, and at the rate of $30 principal amount on or before Nov. 15, 1943.

Proceeds of the note financing were used by Shawinigan to reimburse the company for expenditures already made and for general capital requirements. A large share of the funds went into the financing of the LaTuque power development which was carried out jointly by the company and Brown Corp. through the St. Maurice Power Corp. As these advances were paid off, Shawinigan took the opportunity of retiring the 3½% notes. To that end half of the issue, or $3 millions, was called for redemption at 101 on May 1, 1941, with the balance scheduled to be retired next month.

Why the Price, Wage Ceiling?

Mackintosh Shows Why Price Rise Was Capped

Canada's war finance policy which has culminated in the freezing of prices and wages is surveyed in the address of Prof. W. A. Mackintosh to the Canadian Club of Toronto. Economic adviser to the Minister of Finance, Professor Mackintosh has had close contact with all the government's economic decisions since war broke out.

Inflate at First

From the first, Mr. Mackintosh points out, the Canadian government set its face against inflation, as a matter of wartime policy. In the first stages of the war, direct attacks on inflationary trends were not needed, and actually, the borrowing of $200 millions from the banks, and the $200 millions of idle deposits in the first war loan were of a mildly inflationary character. Purpose was to start the ball rolling toward higher industrial and business activity.

Foreign Exchange Control, he says, was intended more as a preventive to the flight of scared capital across the border, with attendant difficulties of internal financing than as an anti-inflationary measure. From the production viewpoint, the United States was the only source of meeting Canada's material scarcities in the way of machine tools, steel, etc., and it was consequently vital that all U. S. dollars possible be conserved for war needs. Some of the measures used to conserve exchange, such as the 10% excise tax on imports, actually brought price rises within Canada, but this was of secondary importance at the time.

Diverting National Income

Up to the budget of June 24, 1940, which brought in the National Defense Tax and the Excess Profits Tax, it was not deemed advisable to put anti-inflation brakes on Canada's economic machinery, he said. About the same time, war savings certificates were introduced, a direct means of channelling off some of the estimated $500 millions increase in national income. For the rest, it was hoped to tax and borrow $400 out of the $500 millions increase into the treasury.

The budget of April 29, 1941, further extended the government efforts to sterilize the increase in national income. Of the estimated rise of $1 billion, $600 millions was to be diverted from consumer spending by taxes.

Until May, 1941, states Prof. Mackintosh, the major concern had been the foreign exchange position. A number of price problems had been encountered, but none serious. From then on, the shortage to be faced was not one of U. S. dollars, but of scarce materials and labor and equipment. The shortage was not confined to Canada.

Second Phase

Rising employment in the United States limited the number of orders that could be filled in that market, and shipping scarcities had reduced the influx of supplies from other quarters. In the meantime, the Canadian effort was rapidly creating a condition approaching full employment. And the threat of impending shortages brought forward—buying on the part of industry and individuals that brought occasional artificial shortages. The most rapid price rises of the war period began to appear in the summer.

Hand in hand with the development of a price crisis came labor developments. By the fall of 1940, certain wage situations had become critical. The Excess Profits Tax of 75% of excess earnings (actually 85% to 90% after the inclusion of provincial levies) had made it easier for workers to get wage raises. States Mr. Mackintosh, "Even in a fixed price contract, the employer might calculate that, under the E.P.T., of every dollar increase in wages the government paid 75 cents."

General Vs. Selective Control

Having decided to meet the price crisis "on the nose," the government had to choose between selective as against a universal price ceiling. The latter was decided on.

According to Mr. Mackintosh: "The latter is more just. One man's prices are another man's costs. It could be put into effect more quickly. Though the administrative problems are very great, they are really less than attacking prices one by one or group by group. It requires that price increases be justified in advance rather than require the government to condemn them after they had taken place.

"There are serious administrative problems to work out but the calibre and experience of the organization which is being built up rapidly are a guarantee that administrative delays will be reduced and that decisions will be such as to facilitate not hamper the transaction of legitimate business.

Stronger Unions

"The wages order involves a limitation of the established practices of collective bargaining. It is my own personal conviction that if the policy of the price and wage ceiling is effectively carried out, it will leave labor organizations more extensive, more soundly established, more united and ably led in the postwar period than they could possibly emerge from "roller coaster" experiences of inflation. It is well to point out that the wages order provided for the fullest participation of labor in the administration of this and other orders and that there is nothing in the order which freezes wage rates which a joint board finds to be unfair or unduly low.

"To be fully successful, the policy requires a popular understanding of the reasons for the policy and of the importance of its objects. It requires equally willing co-operation on the part of the public in the administration of the policy and its enforcement."

Fiscal measures of meeting the situation are helpful, states Mr. Mackintosh, and will continue to be necessary, but neither taxation nor forced saving is quick enough in application or flexible enough in method to prevent consumers from bidding up prices. In an inflation, scarce goods go to the individual with the longest purse, and although the government will ordinarily have the longest purse of all and will make sure of getting defense supplies, there will be friction and disunity engendered by the creation of a class of newly rich alongside one of the newly poor.

Hayes Steel Plans Addition

To Spend $210,000 on Equipment This Year, Ending Expansion

Hayes Steel Products Ltd. plans to spend about $210,000 additional on machinery and equipment in the current year, according to information given shareholders by C. A. Dana, president, at the annual meeting.

In the expansion that has taken place to date, the government has put about $734,000 into the plant and the company about $654,000. The company now makes aluminum forgings, propeller shafts, axles and clutches for various army trucks and tank parts, in addition to carrying on its regular business.

It is stated that when the $210,000 mentioned has been spent, the company's expansion programme will be complete. As this expansion and the increased orders have made heavy demands on working capital, it is felt that it will be the end of the year before consideration can be given to payment of a dividend. The suggestion was made at the annual meeting that the company issue the 60,000 unissued common shares as a stock dividend. In reply to this, Mr. Dana intimated that this too would obtain careful consideration at the end of the year at which time the company's balance sheet will be revised to give effect to the present plant additions.

The company has made additions to its inventory only against actual contracts, it was stated. It was felt, however, that, when plant additions were written off, a reserve against this inventory should be established as cessation of hostilities would probably bring a drastic decline in values.

The company now has about 1,000 employees compared with about 300 at the start of the war, according to C. N. Gammage, general manager. The plant is working at full capacity now and is not seeking any additional business as this would involve further plant additions which the company is reluctant to make.

Canada Vinegars Pays 10 Cents Extra

Reflecting the improved earnings position resulting from the improvement in pickling crops this year, Canada Vinegars Ltd. has declared an extra dividend of 10 cents per share on its common stock to be paid with the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents on Dec. 1, 1941. Payment is to be made to shareholders of record Nov. 20, and the stock will sell ex-dividend Nov. 19. Total dividend payments for the 1940-41 fiscal year will thus amount to 50 cents per share as against 60 cents for the previous fiscal period.

Morrison Brass Calls Bondholders Meeting

Holders of James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Co. 7½% 15-year first and general mortgage bonds have been notified of a meeting to be held in Toronto on Dec. 16. Purpose of the meeting is to obtain consent of the bondholders to release one piece of property named in the Trust Deed as partial security for the bonds.

Intention is to lease this property, which is practically all vacant land, to the Dominion Government for the duration of the war and for a period of three years thereafter.

SURVEY STARTS AT DANROD

A magnetic survey is now under way on the property of the Danrod Prospecting Syndicate in the eastern sector of the Malartic area, The Financial Post is informed. This follows considerable work in clearing a camp site and cutting a road into the company's property.

Bond Redemptions

Bond issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Montreal Refrig.	§6%	1947	Dec. 1	par
H. Walker deb.	4½%	1945	Dec. 9	102
Eastern Car ...	*6%	1952	Jan. 1	105
Dufferin Pav. ...	†5%	1955	Nov. 30	105
Mississippi R. Pr.	‡5%	1951	Jan. 1	105
Can. Bakeries ..	6½%	1945	Jan. 15	102½

†A debentures. * $45,000. ‡$148,600.

§All outstanding balance. Company will purchase bonds prior to the redemption date at 103, including accrued interest.

PLAXTON, CHERRY & Co.
are pleased to announce that as at December 1st next the name of this firm will be changed to
PLAXTON, CHERRY & McDONNELL
330 Bay St. TORONTO AD. 5801
A. G. Plaxton, R. C. Cherry, E. J. McDonnell

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY

Announcement to Bondholders

The holders of the First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds, and the holders of the General and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY are hereby advised that meetings of the holders of such Bonds have been convened to be held at the Windsor Hall, Windsor Hotel, Dominion Square, Montreal, Canada, on Tuesday, the 9th day of December 1941 and Wednesday, the 10th day of December 1941 respectively, at 11 a.m. Eastern Daylight Saving Time, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit agreeing to a Scheme of Arrangement proposed between the said Company and the holders of such Bonds respectively under the provisions of Division III(a) of the Quebec Railway Act, either as proposed or as altered or modified at such meetings.

Formal notices of such meetings are being given in the manner directed by Mr. Justice Greenshields, Chief Justice of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec.

Both classes of Bonds are in bearer form and are widely held, and this announcement is made for the benefit of Bondholders who may not have received, or had their attention drawn to, the formal notices; such notices give particulars of the procedure to be followed in order that Bondholders may attend, either in person or by proxy, the respective meetings which they are entitled to attend.

Copies of the Scheme of Arrangement, of the notices convening the meetings, and of Instructions for voting at the meetings, can be obtained:

By holders of the First and Refunding Mortgage 5% Thirty Year Gold Bonds, from any one of the following:

BANK OF SCOTLAND
30 Bishopsgate, London, E. C., England.
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED
225 St. James Street West, Montreal, Canada.
20 King Street East, Toronto 2, Canada.
HARRIS TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
115 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
18 Pine Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

By holders of the General and Refunding Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, from any one of the following:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
6 Lothbury, London, E. C. 2, England.
MONTREAL TRUST COMPANY
511 Place d'Armes, Montreal, Canada.
61 Yonge Street, Toronto 2, Canada.
AGENCY, THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
68 William Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

"FACTS MORE POWERFUL THAN ANY SALES TALK — MORE CONVINCING THAN ANY ARGUMENT."

La Presse leads
ALL MORNING, EVENING and SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS
in America
in
General
Advertising

For the first ten months of 1941, as officially measured by Media Records, the Montreal La Presse leads all Morning, Evening and Sunday newspapers in United States and Canada in general advertising lineage.

It is a tribute, not only to the supremacy of La Presse in its field, but also to the sound judgment and shrewd space-buying of the advertisers and agencies who have made this record possible.

LA PRESSE

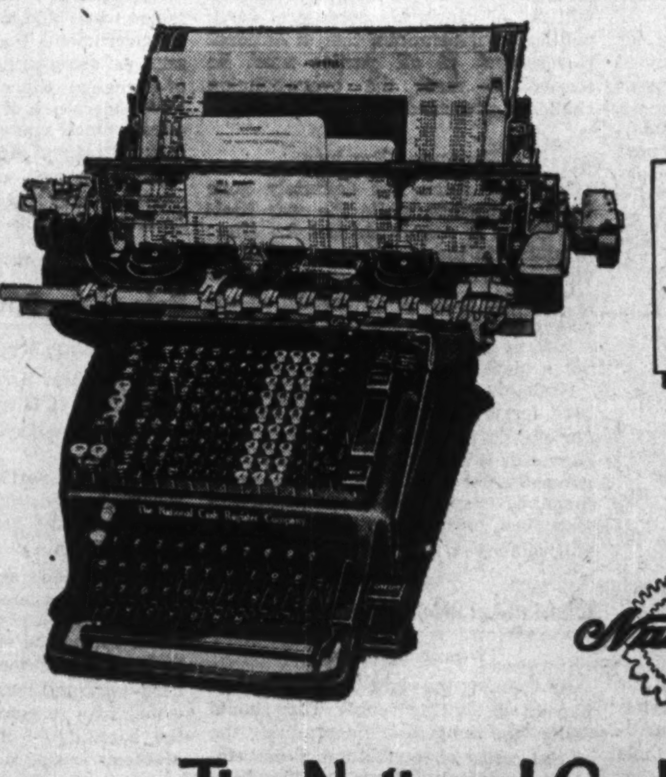
The dominant newspaper in the rich Montreal and Quebec Province French-speaking market.

It's Easy as Rolling off a Log—

to change from one type of work to the other... with the
NATIONAL
TYPEWRITING-BOOKKEEPING MACHINE

LESS than one minute! That is all the time it takes to change from one type of work to the other with the National Typewriting-Bookkeeping Machine.

Think of the increased efficiency this National System will bring to your office . . . the time saving and elimination of duplication it will effect through its 100% capability of use! For this National System is a full-time, all-purpose bookkeeping machine that permits an instant change from one type of work to the other. Its versatility makes it adaptable to every bookkeeping task in your business: Accounts Receivable, General Ledger Work, Posting, Billing, Listing, Payroll Records and many other tasks.



Remember, too, this National System has everything that makes for bookkeeping speed and accuracy: flexibility, visibility, automatic performance, standard adding machine keyboard and standard typewriter keyboard. It will pay you well to hear the whole story of its efficiency. Phone the National Representative in your city NOW.

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The National Cash Register Company
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The Editorial Page . .

We Must Understand

Dr. W. A. Mackintosh puts his finger on the weakness of much of the government's wartime machinery when he told a Toronto Canadian Club audience last Monday:

> "To be fully successful the policy requires a popular understanding of the reasons for the policy and of the importance of its objects."

The adviser to the Minister of Finance was specifically referring to the new ceiling policy on wages and prices but this lack of understanding covers a far wider field.

Too few Canadians yet understand the stark necessity for sacrifices if we are to win both the war and the peace afterward. They have been lackadaisical about the War Savings campaign, the conserving of gasoline, the cutting down of luxuries.

But this attitude is not due to selfishness so much as to a complete lack of understanding of the necessity behind the sacrifices asked. They do not realize that if they buy war savings certificates regularly and war loans, when offered, up to the hilt, they are doing two really vital things:

1. They are guaranteeing themselves income in the uncertain days after the war, transfering some of this present wartime prosperity to a period when the country will really need it and appreciate it.
2. They are making themselves unable to buy luxuries thus releasing more industrial capacity for war work.

Canadians are not natural law breakers, nor are they luke warm in their support of the war. But they cannot give the full-out enthusiastic co-operation necessary unless all war measures are understood. The real necessity of the sacrifices asked must be explained to them, and also the dangers we are avoiding later when we make these sacrifices now.

Finance Minister Ilsley and his special advisers have done fundamental and vital work in their explanatory speeches throughout the country, but we need much more explanation and we need it continuously.

A Job To Be Done

Canada's relations with the United Kingdom in the matter of supplying war materials is one aspect of the war effort which has never been fully explained. It has been seized upon by the isolationist group in the United States to misrepresent the part which this country is playing in the war. The Dominion has been characterized as a Shylock; as attempting to benefit by the War at Britain's expense.

Nothing could be farther from the truth.

Yet the very fact the Dominion has failed to make public its financial relations with the United Kingdom has given rise to a false impression, especially in the United States, as to the very real sacrifices which this country is making.

In the closing days of the Session, Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, told part of the story. He said that to the end of October Canada has accumulated a sterling balance of $655 millions in Canadian dollars in London "and simply left it there to accumulate." Mr. Ilsley might have gone farther and said that by the end of the government's current fiscal year, March 31, 1942, the sterling balance to Canada's credit is expected to amount to $1,150 millions. There is the answer to those who say that Canada is playing the role of Shylock in this war.

Whether Canada supplies the United Kingdom with goods and materials in return for a credit balance in London or on a lease-lend basis is immaterial beside the fact that Britain's war effort has not and will not be impaired because of a lack of credits or inability to pay at this time.

The situation gives rise to a condition, however, which the government should take into consideration. When this war is over will the United Kingdom be in the position of owing a huge war debt to Canada? It is to be hoped such will not be the case.

We do not want nor can we afford to have between members of the British Commonwealth of Nations a repetition of the rancor and bitterness which arose over the debts contracted in 1914-1918. It is not suggested the goods and materials which Canada is sending to the United Kingdom be given without charge. Britain would not want to have it that way. It remains, therefore, for Canada to take the lead in working out, now and not after the war, a policy for the liquidation of the present war debt on a basis commensurate with Britain's capacity to pay.

There is no question as to her willingness to pay. It is only a question of how the debt can be paid. Such a step, while admittedly involved, would be a highly constructive move toward post-war rehabilitation and, of more immediate importance, place Canada's trade relations with the United Kingdom on a clear cut basis.

Low Cost Loan

Even in years of billion-dollar war financing, $8,786,570 is still a lot of money to the average Canadian. The fact that it cost that much to borrow this money in the recent Victory Loan is likely to bring both surprise and criticism.

The criticism is not well-founded.

The total cost of raising $836,820,250 is only 1.05 cents on the dollar. The average subscription of $864.25 cost $9.07 to put on the books, including the cost of engraving, delivery and advertising the issue as well as the actual selling.

Securities, even those of the Dominion government, are not easy to sell. And the wider the distribution, the more thorough the coverage of potential buyers, the higher go the costs. The individual canvasser, penetrating the back areas, got 50 cents for every $100 bond. Out of that 50 cents he had to meet all selling and travelling expenses.

While the general publicity was of tremendous assistance, a personal selling job was still left for the individual canvasser. The medium and lower income Canadian has to be educated to buying bonds. If he has invested previously, it has been mainly in stocks. Education as well as salesmanship was required to produce nearly a million subscribers.

The $3.3 millions paid to investment dealers and brokers for their services bought the experience of men trained to handle the vast problem of the Victory Loan. Their services were given not for the three weeks of the campaign, but for periods of up to four or five months for key committee men, two months for the majority of district organizers who were at their posts at the beginning of May. Their normal business dropped to the vanishing point during the loan.

Compared with published figures on the cost of borrowing in the United States, the Victory Loan cost Canada less than it costs to float highest grade U. S. utility issues, issues which sell on a lower interest basis than those of the Dominion of Canada.

And it should be remembered that part of the cost of the Victory Loan will really apply to future borrowings. Each new bond buyer in future War Loans will be more easily persuaded to buy next time. Part of the cost of the loan is a permanent investment in goodwill towards government bonds.

The Germans and the English

Back in 1896 Gustave Le Bon, a French psychologist, wrote a study of the popular mind under the title "The Crowd." Scientific analysis of mass behavior has advanced much since his pioneering work. But a re-reading of Le Bon's work throws much light on what is happening in the world today.

Le Bon had little respect for the thinking of "the crowd." He showed that people in the mass have inferior reasoning power. Crowds—that is to say masses of people—are apt to be cruel and immoral. They respond more readily to the contagion of unworthy or false ideas than of uplifting ones.

The only saving grace Le Bon found in people in the mass was the spirit and tradition that some races and some nationalities have been able to build up. When a race or a people have that quality they are capable of the most stubborn sacrifice in defense of what they hold dear.

Today the German people have followed, just as Le Bon said they would follow, the leadership of despotic agitators who have communicated their own hysteria and violence to the rank and file of the nation.

And today the English people, alone among the modern peoples to be guided by tradition without being bound by it, are showing that the mass of the people can rise to heights of courage and moral force in defense of things the national spirit cherishes.

How Big Business Works

One of the most naive of widely-held notions is that two people cannot enter into a business deal with each other and both make a profit out of it. Another is that there is an essential conflict between service and profits.

Such views reveal misunderstanding of the role of business, which is merely a way of organizing to get the world's work done with the maximum of efficiency and to enable people to exchange their goods and services for mutual advantage.

Just how a big business organization really does operate is well set forth in a recent book on "The Bell Telephone System," published by an A.T. and T. vice-president, Arthur W. Page. It is an excellent exposition of modern business methods and objectives.

"There is no real conflict between service and profits if the business is conducted for the long run," says Mr. Page. He shows how steady improvement in technical efficiency and a widening of the value of every telephone, along with gradual reductions in charges have merely served to protect profits of the Bell system.

Mr. Page faces too, a problem that economists mournfully contemplate: how to select directors and managers when a company has so many stockholders that no one of them has much influence in the company's affairs. The answer to this problem he feels must be found in an "extra" sense of trusteeship on the part of directors and managements. The public, he thinks, has a right to expect greater responsibility and greater wisdom in big enterprises than in small ones.

The depression created a vindictive spirit towards business on the part of politicians and many pseudo-economists. If more big firms will take the trouble to put their policies and methods before the public they will help to bring about clearer understanding—of the true role of business and how it operates for the benefit of all mankind.

Editorials in Brief

The close vote on the U. S. Neutrality bill is attributed by responsible American editors to Washington's bungling of its labor policy. Canada has not been so free of labor troubles that it can afford to ignore this warning.

* * * *

Small savers in Great Britain have been loaning their government $2 billions a year for war purposes. This would be the equivalent of $40 millions monthly in War Saving Certificates for Canadians, or about four times the actual rate of sale so far reported. Until we more closely approach the British record there should be no let up in applying this brake on inflation.

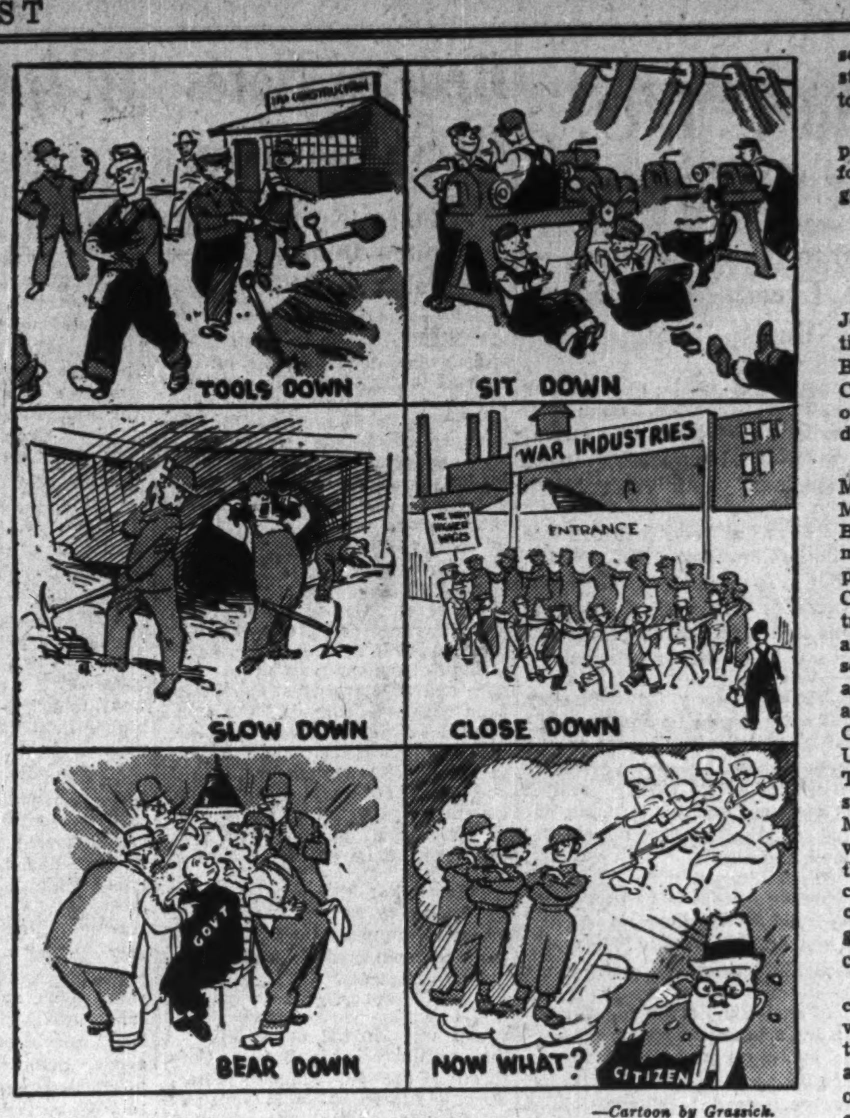
* * * *

Nowhere have I seen Canada's position clearly and favorably presented," reads a letter to one of The Post editors from a former Canadian now living in the U. S. Middlewest. "People ask if Canada is really taking the war seriously."

And going farther west we read this from the San Francisco Chronicle:

> We wish our friends the Canadians were not so gun shy about propaganda and the idea behind it. They live right next door to us. They are a part of America as much as we are. They speak the same language, think in the same terms, follow the same philosophy and way of life. They are doing a tremendous war job ably, courageously, sanely. But we do not hear the story.
>
> The Canadian government does issue fairly comprehensive official reports. But official reports, however impressive the facts behind them, make pretty dull reading.

Whether we should open a special Canadian news bureau at New York or route all our information through the Legation at Washington is beside the point. The fact is that we are not getting all the publicity we need and deserve in the United States.



—Cartoon by Grassick.

EVOLUTION OF THE STRIKE TECHNIQUE

Post-Scripts . . .

To Get Things Done

Harold M. Long, of Montreal, will soon be back in Washington after his brief but effective sojourn in Ottawa as special assistant to the Minister of Finance to assist the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in setting up an organization to administer the price ceiling policy.

H. M. LONG
—Blank Stoller photo.

His Ottawa job called for a considerable degree of organizing ability. It was a job that had to be done quickly and efficiently. On the basis of drive and determination, Harold Long was well fitted for the task. He has a reputation for getting things done.

Harold Long is still in his early 40's. After the last war he was one of the star boarders at the Central Young Men's Christian Association building, where he was known to his friends as "Hops"—a nickname which he has tried to forget. At this time he was far-sighted enough to see that the paper container had a future. Previously he had engaged in the wirebound box business. His faith in the paper container business was justified. Today he is vice-president of Shipping Containers Ltd. and Corrugated Paper Manufacturers.

He branched out just before the war as representative in Canada of the British steel industry and to that end formed H. M. Long Ltd., of which he is president.

Long's interest in the Y.M.C.A. never flagged. He was actively identified with the Montreal branch, one of the largest in Canada. He did much in the local campaigns to raise money to carry on the work of the association. When the war came along he was appointed national chairman of the First National Y.M.C.A. War Services Campaign. In this connection he visited every city in Canada and set up an organization which collected $1.5 million.

His next war job was in connection with the ferry organization set up to handle the movement of American bombers from Canada to England. The Atlantic Ferry organization was originally established by the Canadian Pacific Railway. When Morris W. Wilson assumed ministerial responsibilities for this organization, Harold Long became Chief Executive Officer. Under his direction it grew to an organization of some 900 members with extensive air fields in Canada and Newfoundland. When responsibility for Atfero was transferred a short time ago from the British Ministry of Aircraft Production to the Secretary of State for Air of the United Kingdom, the Royal Air Force took over control and the organization became known as the Royal Air Force Ferry Command.

At Ottawa, Harold Long was put to work to size up the organization needs of the new price ceiling machinery, and persuade key businessmen to accept responsibility for making it work. In all probability he played a part in reversing the earlier decision of the Bank of Canada not to release Donald Gordon. With Mr. Gordon now firmly in the administrative saddle it is probable that Mr. Long will return shortly to Washington. He was loaned by Morris Wilson and the British Supply Council.

* * *

A Banker's Man

The highest post of honor for a Canadian banking man—and incidentally a post to which a lot of work is attached—is that of president of the Canadian Bankers Association. In electing Charles St. Pierre, general manager of the Banque Canadienne Nationale, to that position, the banking fraternity gave recognition to a bankers' man and an outstanding French Canadian.

CHAS. ST. PIERRE
—Blank Stoller photo.

Charles St. Pierre is in every sense of the expression a bankers' man. He is not actively identified with the community or political life in his native city of Montreal. He is equally unknown in other fields, where the banking profession is usually well represented. He is a reticent individual and retiring to an exceptional degree.

Now in his middle 50's, Mr. St. Pierre started his banking career as a junior with the old Banque d'Hochelaga. When this bank was taken over by the Banque Canadienne Nationale, Mr. St. Pierre continued to give the same unqualified allegiance. He held various posts, moving up to chief inspector, assistant general manager and finally general manager.

Writing in the Canadian Banker, Gerald Clark describes Mr. St. Pierre thus:

"In appearance the subject of this sketch reminds one somewhat of Sir Wilfrid Laurier; of a slight wiry build, he is about five and a half feet in height, his bright-complexioned, clean shaven face is surmounted by white hair, brushed well back from a high forehead, and as he rises to greet a visitor his smile is repeated in his eyes, which then regard one keenly from beneath dark brows. Still a bachelor, he is not fond of social activities and likes nothing better of an evening than to ensconce himself in a comfortable chair with a good light and a fragrant cigar, there to bring himself up to date on financial news and current events, followed by an incursion into the pages of some good biography or history and even at times into fiction."

Mr. St. Pierre has set up one record which is probably unequalled by any other Canadian banker of equal position. In his 40-odd years service with the Banque Canadienne Nationale and the Banque d'Hochelaga, he has always served in Montreal. Not once was he stationed in one of the banks' out-of-town branches.

Outside of banking hours, the new president of the C.B.A. finds time for two forms of outdoor recreation—riding and golfing.

* * *

Cup Winner

It was no flash in the pan when Fred C. Johnstone, advertising and sales promotion manager of International Fibre Board, Ltd., walked off recently with the Canadian Cup—emblematic of the most outstanding direct mail campaign produced in Canada.

The award was made at the Direct Mail Advertisers Association meeting in Montreal and was presented by Spalding Black, advertising manager, Cellophane Division, Canadian Industries, Ltd. This association sponsors contests among direct mail advertisers in Canada and the United States. This is the fourth successive year Mr. Johnstone has won an award for the direct mail campaigns he has created and organized for his company.

F. C. JOHNSTONE

Mr. Johnstone started his business career over 30 years ago in Liverpool. He went to work as an office boy, then got a timekeeping job. He first dabbled in advertising and in 1907 joined the staff of Aldershot Stores, dealers in military equipment and one of the largest mail order houses in the British Empire. Except for 15 months with the famous Selfridge organization in London, he stayed at Aldershot until 1911, when he set sail for Canada.

He clerked in a store in Campbellford, Ont., and the year war broke out went overseas as a machine gunner with the 21st battalion. He rose from private to captain, was wounded at Arras in 1918 and came back, first to a Pembroke, Ont., department store. He was then advertising manager of a men's clothing store in Hamilton for seven years.

Ten years ago he joined the International Fibre Board organization then developing its Canadian business on a world-wide scale. For five years he developed and directed (entirely by correspondence) a sales campaign which put Masonite and Ten-Test into every part of Australasia. Prior to this war his company was doing business in 34 different countries.

Since war broke out, emphasis has shifted to new products and new uses for old products. Mr. Johnstone contends that his company has developed in recent months more new materials and products than in the six years prior to 1939.

* * *

Sayings of the Week

"The defeat of Hitler will require vastly greater effort and sacrifice on the part of every individual Canadian than has yet been apparent."—*R. B. Hanson.*

* * *

"This is a total war and nothing less than the total energies of our minds and bodies will be needed in its waging."—*Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States.*

* * *

"It is not a question of anybody coming in this war or staying out. Everybody is in it already. The difference is between consciously fighting in it or not fighting in it."—*J. B. Priestly.*

* * *

"There can be no relaxation. The enemy's attacks at sea will be intensified. The situation demands of us still greater effort, still greater sacrifices than we have yet made."—*Winston Churchill.*

* * *

"Halifax is still as it has been for more than 100 years, a British port."—*Navy Minister Angus Macdonald in reply to American newspaper reports that Halifax defense had been taken over by the United States Navy.*

* * *

"Voluntary recruiting has reached the stage where it is slow, cumbersome and wasteful, and selective compulsory enlistment is the only fair and efficient way to meet the complex needs of Canada."—*Hon. H. A. Bruce, M.P for Parkdale.*

* * *

"Russians are the best saboteurs in the world. They have been trained what to do in case an enemy occupied their land. Don't think for a moment they won't employ that knowledge, coupled with a natural hate of the Germans."—*Maurice Hindus, well-known foreign correspondent.*

* * *

"Conscription will not split this nation asunder . . . It is the lack of conscription which gives free rein to every manner of insinuation concerning the loyalty of one group or another."—*Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath in a special Remembrance Day address at Holy Blossom Synagogue, Toronto.*

The Financial Post

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FLOYD S. CHALMERS, Editor
DOUGLAS M. GOWDY, Business Manager

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Other People's Views . . . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

No Election, No Referendum

Montreal Gazette

Prime Minister King's statement that he will not take the responsibility of applying conscription for overseas service without consulting the people has led to a belief that he may be contemplating either a general election on the compulsory service issue or that negation of responsible government, a plebicite or a referendum, more probably the latter.

Any suggestion, inspired or otherwise, that Mr. King has in mind either of these courses, or that he would be warranted in pursuing either of them, is an affront to public intelligence and to political morality.

Nothing more shameful than a referendum or an election upon an issue which the Government alone has the duty of deciding, is conceivable. The Prime Minister has many critics, has been charged with many administrative sins of commission and omission, but it is impossible to believe that he would stoop to such a purpose as people here and there have read into his statement. It would blast his career.

The present government went to the people for a mandate to conduct this war on their behalf and upon a maximum scale. That mandate was given, and in very generous terms. Few governments have ever been as strongly entrenched in parliament, as is the administration headed by Mr. Mackenzie King. The people gave him his great majority in the confidence that he would carry on the war to the limit of the country's resources.

The Prime Minister himself has promised to do that. He promised it in England and he has promised it repeatedly here. It is entirely up to the government whether that pledge is to be fulfilled or broken.

The Prime Minister has been opposed to compulsory overseas service. He can change his mind. He can do this justly and honorably because the conditions have changed, because war requirements are very different now from what they were when he first insisted that only through voluntary enlistment would the defense of Canada be undertaken in the only place where it can be effective and successful.

A change of policy is not only his right but his duty. The demand for it comes from all over Canada. A referendum would be, in these circumstances, the meanest possible political subterfuge. It would be an acknowledgment of administrative indecision and incapacity.

* * *

What the Papers Are Saying

The War Effort

Winnipeg Free Press

We are, as a people, wholly committed to exert our strength to the utmost. This we will achieve. In some respects it is already an accomplished fact. Recruiting remains today a problem. Let it not be said that there is a man in the land unprepared to do his duty, or a father or a mother reluctant to see a son take up arms.

Ottawa Citizen

There is one way to mobilize all the resources of Canada in men, materials and moral power—even as Mr. Churchill has brought forward the whole power of the British nation: it is for Mackenzie King to rise to Neville Chamberlain's stature of statesmanship, to make way for a total war government without another general election.

Simcoe Reformer

With a large part of Russia and the remainder of Europe under Hitler's control, with the Soviet armies fighting a last-ditch stand, and with the Nazi gangsters murdering thousands of helpless men, women and children in occupied countries, the time has passed when Canada can afford to exert anything but its most herculean effort.

That is not possible without compulsory selective service. The country is ready for it. If the King Government will not or cannot act because of party political considerations, then a National Government of all parties must be formed to meet the overwhelming challenge presented to this Dominion.

Vancouver Province

The war spirit has definitely gone down in Canada while the war itself has grown in magnitude and the effort necessary to the attainment of ultimate victory has increased enormously. How is the war spirit to be revived in our people to the point where there will be a rush of men to the recruiting stations, not a mere trickle as at present?

Certainly not by soft-pedalling the need for recruits and always talking of our material achievements. What Canada needs is an electric current that will galvanize her people into action, make them war-conscious and resolute for victory. Is it too much to expect that this will come from Ottawa?

Kirkland Lake Warning

Winnipeg Tribune

By resisting the right to organize, employers are inviting trouble. They should realize the dangers of undermining the official policy of conciliation. Some employers evidently assume that they have the right to pick and choose between unions, or to decide for themselves whether they shall recognize a union or not. The right to organize belongs, however, to the workers, and employers throughout Canada might well take warning from the incidents at Kirkland Lake. The question of union recognition is not for the employer to decide; it is not a legitimate ground for dispute.

Employers who refuse to recognize the right to collective bargaining are definitely out of step with public opinion and with the government's labor policy.

Winnipeg Free Press

It is perhaps a risky business, both for mine-owners and miners, to demonstrate to governments that they can, if necessary, get along without gold as a medium of exchange. Since they are indifferent to considerations of national interest and safety which make strikes at this time inexpedient, parties interested in the Kirkland Mines—whether as owners or workers—may find it advisable, on purely selfish grounds, to watch their step.

Role of the Opposition

Vancouver Sun

We are firm believers in an efficient Opposition. In Ottawa, for several years now, there has been an Opposition, but in name only.

An integral part of our defense armor is contained in our political and national leadership. If it be lame and halting, it is no leadership in these times.

Mr. Meighen's selection is not a sign that union government is coming. In fact, it points in the contrary direction. The trend during the coming period will be to keep on its toes an intelligent and hard-working Liberal government which is making a very good showing indeed in the handling of most of the multiple problems arising out of the war.

Brampton (Ont.) Conservator

The press of the country irrespective of the party has been unanimous in a demand for a more effective Opposition in the House of Commons, in the belief that the government would thereby be prompted to the great war effort now so generally considered necessary.

* * *

As Others See Us

Need a Churchill, Too

St. Catharines Standard

The Financial Post urges that a Wendell Willkie, as the head of the Conservative party in Canada, could do much for this country. Quite right, and a man like Churchill, at the head of the government of Canada, could do a lot too.

* * *

Recognized Leadership

Collingwood Enterprise Bulletin

The publications of the MacLean Co. make a long list, which covers a wide field. Of them, while all render a fine service, perhaps, the more notable are Maclean's Magazine, with a Dominion-wide circulation and a reputation for good material, and The Financial Post, a weekly enjoying recognition of leadership and accepted as an authority on matters of finance.

In carrying on his great work of magazine publishing, Lt.-Col. Maclean has doubtless met with many problems.

The Financial Post, from which many frequently differ as to its attitude toward public men and public questions, has also proved successful in attaining a warranted superior standing.

* * *

Stop Me If . . . .

A brand new, full fledged private passed a captain without saluting. The captain stopped him.

"Take a look at me," he said. "Do you attach any special significance to this uniform?"

The new recruit looked him over, then grinned, "Why, you lucky dog," he exclaimed, "you've got a suit that fits!"

"I am convinced that the wail of the calamity-howler regarding the so-called younger generation may be based on virtue, but in all probability is due to a poor memory."—*Dr. Lucius A. Whipple, President, Rhode Island College of Education.*

Retailers Fear Effect of Price Peg

See Many Merchants Unable to Absorb Loss

Canadian retailers are maintaining that, unless modified materially, enforcement of the Order-in-Council No. 8527, covering prices, will bring immediate and future losses to merchants greater than the majority can bear. A brief to this effect has been submitted to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Specifically, the retailers are asking for allowance of the normal mark-up on bona fide orders placed before the effective date of the Order-in-Council as well as re-orders involving higher cost prices to the retailer placed prior to and since the date of the order (Nov. 1).

At a meeting held in Ottawa under the auspices of the Retail Merchant's Association of Canada, the following resolution was passed:

"That bona fide orders placed before the effective date of the Order-in-Council No. 8527 as well as re-orders placed prior to and since the date of the Order-in-Council No. 8527 which involve higher cost prices to the retailer, be recognized by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and that the normal mark-up of the business concerned be allowed for in the subsequent distribution of the merchandise in the aforementioned cases:

"And that in all cases where the manufacturer or other supplier is granted a higher price than he obtained for his goods during the basic period (Sept. 15 to Oct. 11) the same principle shall apply in subsequent distribution of such goods:

"And that such normal mark-up of the business concerned shall be subject to the supervision of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board."

The Retailers Association is understood to have received a reply from the Board to the effect that many difficulties lay in the way of granting the request for a mark-up, but that the whole question was being intensively studied, and that it was hoped to be able to make a statement in the near future which would cover most of the points raised in the brief.

Retailers point out that, if the loss they charge they are taking by the maximum price regulations were temporary, many concerns might be able to stand it But the loss is a continuing one, at least for the duration of the legislation.

Big squeeze on the retailer arises from the fact that the flow of goods from manufacturer to consumer cannot be held stationary. As a result of this simple fact, the retailer loses the increased price which he must pay to the wholesaler or manufacturer occurring since the basic period. For example:

A manufacturer or wholesaler announces, either before the basic period (Sept. 15-Oct. 11), an increase in prices. Owing to the large inventories carried by most retailers, higher wholesale prices are not reflected in retail prices for at least several weeks. But under P.C. 8527, the same base period is taken for all. Thus the retailers cost price is frozen at higher levels, while his selling price is kept stationary.

The greater part of the loss caused by the fixing of a price ceiling in the basic period falls on the retailer, it is argued.

In presenting their brief, the retailers have stressed that they are unanimous in supporting the general object of the Order-in-Council — prevention of inflation. But they suggest to the Board that a simplified method of attacking the problem might be through applying the Order-in-Council first to basic commodities affecting the cost of living, with other items to be brought under control as deemed advisable.

In discussing his own situation, one retailer said: "As far as I can see, under these regulations, the spread between cost and selling price will be cut by about 2%. That means I must pay wages, rent, taxes, light and my own profit on 2% less. I will probably be told to reduce expenses, perhaps to eliminate the weekly circular delivered to houses in this district. But I don't send that circular around for the fun of it. I've found it increases my volume. By eliminating it, I will reduce my volume, which will not help, but accentuate the problem."

Retailers have appointed a permanent committee to co-ordinate suggestions of the trade, to make whatever representations may be necessary to the Board, or to other authorities and otherwise represent the retail trade in carrying out the purpose of the Order-in-Council with the minimum of difficulty.

The Week in Business

Current Business as measured by the D.B.S. index of business activity showed a decline of 1% to 112.2 in week ended Nov. 8, but shows a gain of 9.9% over the same week of 1940. The slight drop in current week is partially due to somewhat lower level of carloadings, recessions being shown in both western and eastern divisions from last week of October. Wholesale prices were up slightly on the week, as were capitalized bond yield, prices of common stock and shares traded. Bank clearings were down to 97.2 vs 102.6 previous week.

Employment index at Sept. 1 gained over 1% in the month. In manufacturing the gain was still greater, index rising from 176.9 at Aug. 1 to 181.5 at Sept. 1. Gain for all industries in year was over 31%.

Railway carloadings in year to date were 2,753,031, a gain of 13.5% over same period previous year. In week ended Nov. 8, carloadings were 69,572 against 59,492 same week 1940.

Railway gross traffic earnings for both lines in week ended Nov. 14 showed major gains, and for year to date, C.N.R. gross is up 23.9% and C.P.R. up 29.8%.

Automobile trend continues to show factory output and domestic sales of passenger cars declining, with corresponding increase in output and sales of motor trucks and buses. Factory output passenger cars in year off 8.2%; trucks and buses up 67.5%.

Cement production in keeping with rise in construction shows an increase in year to end of August of 14.1%. In August, production was 977,580 bbls. against 909,330 in August, 1940.

Newsprint production was 318,787 tons in October, a gain of 2.8% over the 309,957 tons in the same month last year. Gain in shipments was 5.8%.

Trend of business shown by The Financial Post Business Index and key factors follows. New items for the week marked thus ■.

TREND OF BUSINESS—	**Nov. 8**	**Nov. 1**	**Oct. 25**	**Oct. 19**	**Nov. 9/40**
Weekly index of business, D.B.S.	112.2	113.3	111.4	112.1	102.1
Commodity prices, index no.	94.0	93.7	93.6	93.5	83.7
	Oct.	**Sept.**	**Aug.**	**July**	**Year Ago**
The Financial Post business index	....	°167.4	162.5	158.9	147.4
National Income, D.B.S.•	....	443.0	442.9	448.8	393.2
Retail sales index no.	....	136.6	140.5	134.9	116.5
Dept. store sales index no.	....	....	145.8	132.5	116.6
Wholesale sales index no.	....	170.8	156.6	147.1	133.2
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+11.9	+11.3	+13.2	—10.7
Divd. payment index	118.2	118.4	118.6	118.4	122.9
COST OF LIVING—					
D.B.S. index	115.5	114.7	113.7	111.9	107.0
EMPLOYMENT INDEX Nos., D.B.S.	**Sept. 1**	**Aug. 1**	**July 1**	**June 1**	**Year Ago**
■All industries	162.7	160.6	157.4	152.9	131.6
■Manufacturing	181.5	176.9	172.5	168.0	138.4
Payroll index (a)	175	173	170	....	134
			Jan. 1 to date		**%**
RAILWAYS—	**1941**	**1940**	**1941**	**1940**	**Change**
■Carloadings (week Nov. 8)	69,572	59,492	2,753,031	2,415,922	+13.9
■C.N.R. gross (week Nov. 14) $	6,517,432	4,954,832	262,220,626	211,488,783	+23.9
■C.P.R. gross (week Nov. 14) $	4,858,000	3,419,000	189,551,000	145,932,000	+29.8
C.N.R. net revenue (Sept.) $	6,393,072	3,927,467	48,589,326	27,968,316	+73.9
C.P.R. net revenue (Sept.) $	3,466,552	2,985,540	29,727,671	20,289,975	+46.5
IRON AND STEEL—(September)—					
Pig iron production (tons)	111,757	105,020	945,108	839,456	+12.5
Steel ingots and castings prod. .... (tons)	200,559	164,515	1,749,056	1,464,548	+19.4
AUTOMOBILES—(Number)—					
Passenger Cars:					
Domestic sales* .. (Sept.)	3,785	3,572	72,511	80,571	—10.0
■Factory output .. (Oct.)	5,635	7,056	80,391	87,552	—8.2
Trucks and Buses:					
Domestic sales* .. (Sept.)	1,928	2,011	28,588	23,428	+22.0
■Factory output .. (Oct.)	13,725	14,095	148,182	88,481	+67.5
Financing:					
Used .... (Sept.) $	3,762,460	3,258,877	42,220,522	32,865,514	+28.5
New .... (Sept.) $	2,098,983	2,015,926	30,714,190	25,902,900	+18.6
CONSTRUCTION—					
Contracts awarded . (Sept.) $	39,363,800	52,260,000	322,909,100	247,749,000	+30.3
■Cement prod., bbls. (Aug.)	977,580	909,330	5,272,599	4,619,988	+14.1
AGRICULTURE—					
Flour prod., bbls. .. (Sept.)	1,647,910	1,635,849	15,633,874	11,717,842	+33.4
■Flour exp., bbls. .... (Oct.)	441,067	750,193	9,922,442	5,942,573	+66.9
■Wheat exp., bush. .. (Oct.)	11,840,587	9,658,887	156,270,245	110,129,700	+41.9
Cattle sales▲ .... (Oct.)	146,993	151,889	992,437	940,344	+5.5
Hog sales▲ .... (Oct.)	607,494	675,574	4,923,203	4,112,414	+19.7
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch cwts.▲ .... (Aug.)	1,794,800	1,336,300	7,070,600	7,492,000	—5.6
Landed value ...... (Aug.) $	4,991,500	2,975,000	17,495,830	12,730,200	+37.4
NEWSPRINT—					
■Production, tons .... (Oct.)	318,787	309,957	2,824,734	2,883,562	—2.1
■Exports .... (Sept.) $	13,919,000	14,368,000	113,209,357	110,009,845	+2.9
MINING AND OILS—					
Coal prod., tons ... (Sept.)	1,577,872	1,366,196	12,580,832	12,282,994	+2.4
Coal import, tons .. (Sept.)	2,913,136	2,072,114	14,283,315	13,648,566	+4.6
■Gold rec., fine oz. . (Sept.)	396,662	372,188	3,820,603	3,662,991	+4.3
■Crude oil, imp. gals.† (Sept.)	196,764	156,319	1,203,964	1,060,535	+13.5
ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT—(September)—					
Total monthly 1,000 kw.h.'s	2,866,647	2,399,678	23,900,261	22,483,592	+6.3
FOREIGN TRADE—♦					
Imports .... (Sept.) $	136,991,167	86,286,828	1,047,896,396	768,719,704	+36.3
Exports .... (Sept.) $	142,896,619	102,778,202	1,184,607,037	869,311,971	+36.2
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
Dressed lumber exp.: 1,000 bd. ft. ...... (Sept.)	291,129	276,912	1,726,815	1,788,363	—3.4
Shoes, prod., pr. .. (Sept.)	3,027,252	2,484,668	23,833,552	19,454,317	+22.5
Cotton consump., lb. (Sept.)	17,125,874	14,286,921	147,249,878	141,498,970	+4.0
■Raw rubber imp. lb. (Sept.)	38,293,221	6,061,154	127,255,620	68,083,514	+86.9
Cigarette cons., No.† (Sept.)	865,957	597,291	6,263,493	5,565,072	+12.5
Sugar manufactured .. lb.§	112,873,617	92,174,302	779,367,254	712,519,894	+9.3
FINANCE—					
Bank debits† .... (Sept.) $	3,300,731	2,571,236	28,502,328	24,653,180	+15.6
Bond sales† .... (Sept.) $	62,448	401,159	1,530,674	1,742,986	—12.2
Life insurance sales (Sept.) $	33,975,000	26,156,000	295,019,000	267,381,000	+10.3

*D.B.S. All Canada figure covering over 90% of the Canadian total.
‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C.
▲Total at yards and plants. New items for week marked ■
†000's omitted. §For four weeks to Oct. 4. ♦Gold excluded.
•Millions of dollars. °Final. Supplied by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.
(a)Compiled by Canadian Bank of Commerce.

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C.P.R. Acquires More Airlines

Secure Majority Control of Prairie Airways and Wings Ltd.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Majority of stock interest in Prairie Airways Ltd. and Wings Ltd. has been acquired by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., according to an announcement by L. B. Unwin, C. P. R. vice-president in charge of finance.

Prairie Airways Ltd. has its headquarters at Regina and for some time has been operating commercial flying services between Regina, Moosejaw, Saskatoon, Prince Albert and North Battleford.

Wings Ltd. operates from Winnipeg and supplies services in north western Ontario and in Manitoba.

Rumors regarding these acquisitions have been current for some time. No public information is available on the financial setup of Prairie Airways. As regards to Wings Ltd., the company has outstanding 183,024 shares with a par value of $100 each. Voting rights on 65,855 shares of Wings are held by officers in a voting trust until Dec. 1 next.

Follows Set Policy

Mr. Unwin points out that acquisition of majority interest in these two companies is in line with the policy laid down by Sir Edward Beatty in his last annual address to C.P.R. shareholders. At that time, Sir Edward said that in order to provide air traffic connections with the railways and to remedy a chaotic competitive situation in air traffic, particularly in the west, the company had acquired a majority interest in Mackenzie Air Service Ltd., Yukon Southern Air Transport Ltd., Starrett Airways & Transportation Ltd. and Ginger Coote Airways Ltd.

Since then operations of these companies have been reorganized under their former executives and managers. In addition, working agreements have been entered into with Canadian Airways in which the Canadian Pacific also holds a minority interest.

Seagram Issues Shares On Schwengel Option

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Ltd. report 100 additional shares have been taken up under the terms of the Schwengel option, and for which the company received payment of $22 a share. This brings the total number of common shares outstanding to 1,753,145.

Cockshutt Plow Resumes Dividend

Cockshutt Plow Co. has declared two dividends of 25 cents each on its common stock. First payment will be made Dec. 18, 1941, to shareholders of record Dec. 4. The second dividend of the same amount is scheduled for payment June 18, 1942, to shareholders of record June 4.

This marks the first dividend payment which this company has made since 15 cents a share was paid on May 1, 1931. Earnings in recent years have probably justified some payment, but heavy bank loans, coupled with uncertainty as to the outlook in export markets, has been cited as the reason for not making any payments sooner.

On the Record

Purchasing office for department of munitions and supply has been opened in St. John's, Nfld. **W. E. Curtis** will be purchasing agent. This is second office to be established outside Canada, one having been opened in Washington last September.

Licence fee of $100 for all scrap dealers has been ordered by steel controller to aid in control of steel and scrap iron distribution in Canada.

Wing Commander H. P. Crabb appointed Director of Air Force Manning of the R.C.A.F. with rank of Group Captain.

Commercial travellers who buy for resale, handle, or sell any articles of food feeds, cloth yarn clothing or footwear on their own account or in their own name must have a license by Dec. 1, 1941, Wartime Prices and Trade board announces.

S. R. Noble assistant general manager, Royal Bank has been appointed special adviser to Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Charles A. Vining, president, Newsprint Association of Canada has been appointed assistant to the chairman of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Coupon books are being printed preparatory to the introduction of gasoline rationing in Canada, Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of munitions and Supply told the House of Commons on Nov. 7.

C. N. Moisan, president and general manager of Standard Paper Box Co. Ltd., chairman of Quebec Division of Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and a member of the National Labor Supply Council, has been appointed co-ordinator and honorary chairman of Quebec district office of Industry and Sub-Contract Co-ordination Branch, Dept. of Munitions and Supply.

John G. Kent, Armstrong Cork and Insulation Co., Montreal; **William F. Hart**, Crown Cork and Seal Co., Toronto; **Mathew H. McWilliams**, Canadian Cork Co. Montreal, **Kenneth B. Robertson**, Dominion Oilcloth and Linoleum Co., Montreal; **Max B. Ennis**, Dominion Gasket and Manufacturing Co., Toronto, and **Charles T. Lennox**, Mundet Cork and Insulation Ltd., Toronto, have been selected by the industry as an advisory committee to assist in administration of any orders issued to regulate supply of cork and cork products. Mr. Kent is chairman.

RURAL UPSWING!

A CONSERVATIVE estimate of Canadian farm income for 1941 shows a total of

ONE BILLION, ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN MILLION DOLLARS!

This is a substantial increase over 1940 and reveals the broad upswing of rural buying power.

With that in mind, ask yourself . . . *"Am I covering rural Canada as completely as I should?"*

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Family Herald and Weekly Star
CANADA'S NATIONAL FARM MAGAZINE
MONTREAL — CANADA

Aussie Now Making Own Drug Sources

Big Strides Made Since War — Canada in Less Favorable Position Though Herb Growing Expands in British Columbia

The high degree of success obtained by Australia in making herself almost entirely self-suffiicent as regards drugs of all kinds is outlined by Frederick Palmer, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Melbourne.

Mr. Palmer reports that it is now considered by medical experts that, if imports from overseas are ever completely cut off, Australia would be able to make its own drugs from the material available in the country. General anaesthetics have already been made and it has been established that local anaesthetics can be made. As regards sedatives, laboratories of the Melbourne University Physiology Department are now working on their manufacture. Example of the speed which has been put into this development is indicated by the fact that a few weeks after it was reported that certain local anaesthetics might soon be unobtainable in Australia, a university lecturer had developed two methods of producing them from material available in the commonwealth.

As far as Canada is concerned, such a degree of self sufficiency is not deemed possible. Work is being done in British Columbia, most fruitful province for culture of drug herbs toward production of cascara, sagrada ("sacred bark" of the Spaniards), digitalis, (derived from fox glove) and belladonna (prepared from the well known Deadly Nightshade). Cascara has been produced in Canada for some time. In the Maritimes cultivation of juniper berries, the juice of which is used for cosmetics and flavoring, is expanding.

In the main, however, the climate of Canada is not conducive to complete independence, The Financial Post is informed, and Canada continues to import nearly all her drug requirements with the exception of the three or four mentioned.

Better success has attended development of medicinal chemicals, about half Canadian requirements being produced in this country.

Bell Telephone Issues More Employee Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Bell Telephone Co. of Canada advises the Montreal Stock Exchange that 670 shares of capital stock have been issued in connection with the employees stock plan, making the total number outstanding 831,819.

Steel Shortage Grows Acute

Special Appeal Made to Industry For Scrap to Feed Steel Mills

For every ton of steel Canada produces, a ton of scrap must be made available.

Accordingly, a special appeal has been made by F. B. Kilbourn, Steel Controller, to industry and public, to co-operate. Canada, he reports, is faced with an acute shortage of steel for its war effort.

Industry is asked to co-operate by using existing equipment as long as possible, and by scrapping disused machinery. There is in Canadian plants much machinery and parts which are not being used, but which the management has retained for its resale value. The controller points out that scrap prices have been fixed at the highest level since the last war, and that they will remain pegged, at least for the duration.

For scrap delivered at a consumers' plant, price for No. 1 machinery cast, gross ton, must not exceed $23 at Toronto, Windsor, Walkerville, and Montreal. At Fort William, the price is established at $18 per ton. Proportionately lower prices have been set for No. 2 machinery cast iron scrap, automobile cast, plow points, chilled cast iron and white iron and stove plate cast.

TRENDS IN THE FIELD OF INVESTMENT

Facilities for studying the frequent changes in the field of investment and the status of securities are available to this organization through its branches. These facilities are at the disposal of our clients at any of our offices.

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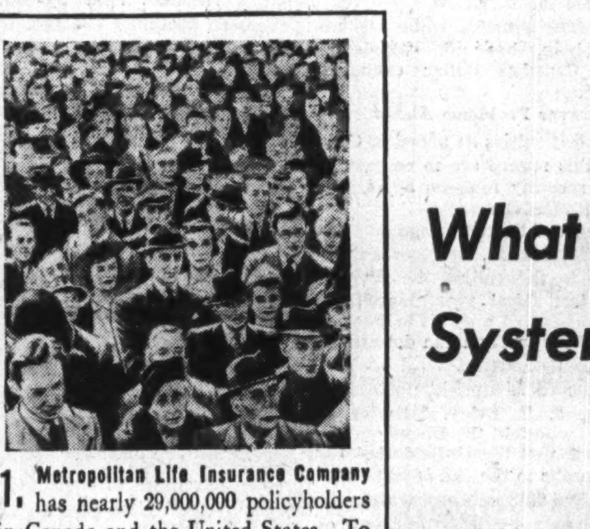
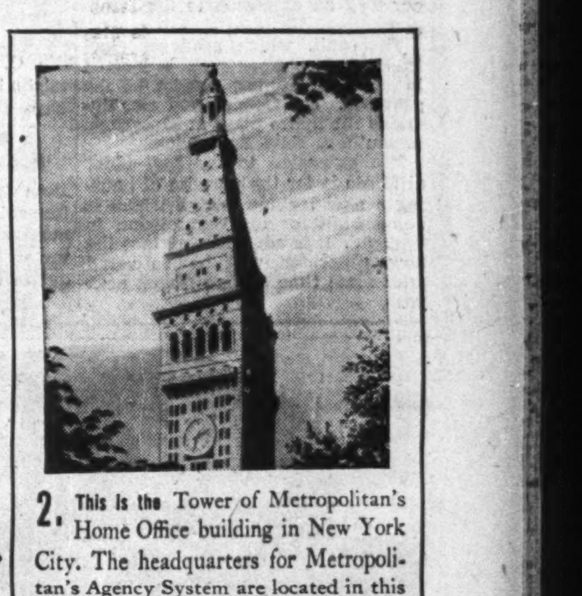
What an Agency System looks like



1. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has nearly 29,000,000 policyholders in Canada and the United States. To serve these policyholders in their own localities requires a highly efficient system. The one which experience has shown to be the most effective and economical is known as the Agency System.



2. This is the Tower of Metropolitan's Home Office building in New York City. The headquarters for Metropolitan's Agency System are located in this building. In addition, there are two Head Offices, one in Ottawa, Canada, and the other in San Francisco, California.

3. To facilitate its field activities, Metropolitan has divided Canada and the United States into 10 geographical Territories. Each is headed by a Superintendent of Agencies who has supervision over field service to policyholders, the conservation of existing life insurance and the production of new business in his territory.

4. This shows a typical District Office, often called the hub of the Agency System. Territories are divided into Districts, each in charge of a manager who, in addition to his other duties, supervises the work of the agents. The District Office, with its manager, assistant managers, agents and office clerks, might be called a "service station" for policyholders in their own localities.

5. Scenes such as this educational meeting for Metropolitan field-men are common in District Offices. Field Training Instructors, who assist in this educational work to improve Metropolitan's service, operate from the Home and Head Offices, but in the field they work under the Superintendent of Agencies of the Territory to which they are assigned.

6. The assistant managers in each District, besides their office work, help to train the agents to serve existing policyholders, analyze insurance needs and sell insurance to fill those needs. They are almost constantly in the Field and try to visit, with the agents, as many policyholders as possible in the District at least once a year.

7. Districts are divided into smaller areas known as Debits, each in charge of an agent. He is responsible for service to the policyholders living in his Debit. The size of a Debit, as well as of a District, is the result of what experience has shown to be the most efficient operating unit in the light of local conditions.

8. Metropolitan has, in Canada and the United States, about 19,000 agents, 2,500 assistant managers and 850 managers, as well as 5,700 office clerks. Through them the Company maintains direct and constant contact with policyholders . . . one of the chief means of seeing that Metropolitan policyholders are served faithfully and well.

This is Number 43 in a series of advertisements designed to give the public a clearer understanding of how a life insurance company operates. Copies of preceding advertisements in this series will be mailed upon request.

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(A MUTUAL COMPANY)
NEW YORK
Frederick H. Ecker, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD — Leroy A. Lincoln, PRESIDENT
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA

Canada's Exchange Resources Nearing End

(Continued from page 1)

the United Kingdom of $670 millions and a debit balance of $323 millions, leaving a net credit to the Dominion of $347 millions.

In her relations with other Empire countries Canada also had a credit of $186 millions and a debit of $110 millions, or a favorable balance of $76 millions.

Credit With Empire Countries

On balance here is Canada's position with the Empire countries for 1940:

Net credit on current accounts	$423,000,000
Capital receipts (1)	116,000,000
Total	539,000,000
against which the Empire countries were credited with	
Special gold transactions (2)	248,000,000
Capital payments (3)	334,000,000
Balancing item (4)	43,000,000

(1) Consisting chiefly of U. K. capital expenditures on war plants in Canada.
(2) Represents gold bought from the U. K. in part settlement of the U. K. deficiency and sold in turn to the U. S. to settle part of Canada's deficiency with that country.
(3) Repatriation of British-owned securities, etc.
(4) Reflects possible errors, omission of certain factors, etc.

Helped to Meet Debts

As will be seen Canada's financial relations with the Empire countries, principally the United Kingdom, resulted in a credit balance which was used, in part, to liquidate a debit balance with the non-Empire countries, principally the United States.

Last year Canada ended up with a net debit balance owing to the U. S. of $269 millions, while with other non-Empire countries there was a credit of $22 millions, leaving a balance on current account of $247 millions.

Not only had Canada to meet this sum, but also $141 millions, covering redemption of securities and other obligations, the estimated decline in non-Empire balances held in Canada, etc.

This made for a total of $388 millions to be covered. Canada did this by selling the $248 millions of gold received from the U. K. to the U. S., and with $167 millions derived from sale of U. S. dollar securities; capital receipts in U. S. dollars in connection with direct investments; and by a reduction in Canadian holdings of gold and U. S. dollar balances. This left a "balancing item" of $27 millions which, covers errors, omissions, etc.

U. K. Gold Helps Balance Debt

The manner in which the Non-Empire balance of payments was met in 1940 is set out in the following table:

Non-Empire Balance of Payments—1940
(Millions of Canadian Dollars)

	U. S.	Non-Empire
Merchandise trade	—293	+12
Non-monetary gold	+203	....
Tourist trade	+82	....
Interest and dividends	—201	+16
Freight and shipping	—29	—5
Other current items	—31	—1
Total	—269	+22
	+22	
Balance	—247	
Add: Capital payments	—141	
	—388	
Less: Spec. gold trans-	+248	
Capital receipts	+167	
Balancing item	—27	

U. K. on a Credit Basis

In so far as 1940 was concerned, Canada made both ends meet.

In December, 1940, the Dominion came up against a real stumbling block in its financial policy, the U. K. stopped sending gold to this country.

The existence of this state of affairs was brought out by Prime Minister Churchill in his speech to the House last week, when he said Great Britain had "actually reached" the end of her dollar resources at this time last year and did not know where to turn for exchange. "By very severe measures we have been able to gather and send to America about 500,000,000 pounds sterling, but the end of our financial resources was in sight . . ."

Britain's Churchill was speaking of the financial relations between the U. K. and the U. S., but he might have been speaking of those with Canada.

Reflected in Movement

The cessation of gold shipments from the U. K. to Canada found immediate reflection in the movement of gold between Canada and the U. S. This is strikingly brought out in the November, 1941, bulletin of the Federal Reserve System, Washington, which shows the trend of shipments since 1935.

United States Net Imports of Gold From Canada

1935	$ 95,171,000
1936	72,648,000
1937	111,480,000
1938	76,315,000
1939	612,949,000
1940	2,622,330,000
1940:	
Sept.	217,627,000
Oct.	222,726,000
Nov.	262,718,000
Dec.	80,389,000
1941:	
Jan.	46,876,000
Feb.	81,529,000
Mar.	95,619,000
Apr.	20,216,000
Gross Imports	
May	16,309,000
June	17,521,000
July	19,228,000
Aug.	10,845,000
Sept.	42,563,000

Now Approximates Output

It will be noted from the foregoing table that the movement of gold from this country to the United States now closely approximates the current rate of production in Canada.

No further gold has been received from the U. K. This has meant no change in the volume of help which Canada is giving to Britain in the way of supplies and materials. The Dominion has continued to make Canadian dollars available to the United Kingdom for the full amount of her deficit.

No further gold has been received, but Canada has continued to make Canadian dollars available to the United Kingdom for the full amount of her deficit.

Failure to ship gold from the U. K., placed Canada in an awkward position. As will have been noted over half of the debit to the U. S. in 1940 was met by Canada selling to the U. S. gold taken over from the U. K.

Hyde Park Pact Helps Canada

In continuing to extend credits to the U. K., Canada faces a serious problem in meeting the balance of payments owing to the U. S.

The situation was relieved when last April Prime Minister King visited President Roosevelt and came back with the Hyde Park agreement.

This provided for purchase by the U. S. from Canada of materials to the value of between $200 millions and $300 millions. In effect the plan was to increase Canada's trade to a point where the additional U. S. dollar income would offset the loss of gold from the U. K.

This arrangement, while of immense help, has not completely solved Canada's dollar exchange problem.

Graver Problems Ahead

What difficulties lie ahead of Canada in this regard are to be seen in figures recently released by official and semi-official sources.

Taking the United Kingdom's account with Canada, the records show that up to the end of the government's last fiscal year, March 31, 1941, Canada had a credit balance of $208 millions in Canadian dollars represented by sterling.

The record is brought up to date by Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, who told the House on November 6, that the U. K. deficit for the 7 months to the end of last October totalled $613 millions, which was met in part by $175 millions of credits, representing repatriation of securities and miscellaneous items, leaving a net debit of $438 millions.

U. K. Owes Canada $655 Millions

To this must be added the debit as at March 31 last and other small items, bringing the U. K. debit account with Canada as at October 31, 1941, to $655 millions in Canadian dollars.

This Canadian dollar debit of the U. K. was covered by the Dominion Government, says Mr. Ilsley in return "for sterling balances placed to its credit in London and simply left there to accumulate."

In order to allow the Foreign Exchange Control Board to accumulate sterling in this way, it was necessary to increase the fund at its disposal. This was done last July by the Dominion Government making advances of $400 millions to the Exchange Fund.

Canada's Credit Advances

The current position of the U. K. account with Canada is summarized in the following table:

United Kingdom's Account with Canada

Deficit to Mar. 31, 1941	$795,000,000
Less: Rec'd. in gold from U. K.	250,000,000
Repatriation of securities	337,000,000
Bal. represented by Sterling	208,000,000
* * *	
Deficit Mar. 31 to Oct. 31, 1941	613,000,000
Less: Repatriation of securities	135,000,000
Miscellaneous credits	40,000,000
Bal. represented by Sterling	438,000,000
Add: Misc. Sterling balances	9,000,000
Add: Sterl'g bal. on Mar. 31/41	208,000,000
Total Sterling balance	655,000,000

Note:—Dominion of Canada has advanced in July, 1941, $400,000,000 to the Exchange Fund. These advances have been charged to the consolidated revenue fund in accordance with section 3 of the War Appropriation Act.

Estimate Debt to 1942

The whole story of what Canada is doing to aid the U. K. with materials and supplies is set out below covering the estimated account to the end of March, 1942. This is an effective answer to those critics who have been under the impression that Canada was demanding her "pound of flesh" before providing aid to the U. K.

United Kingdom-Canada Account to Mar. 31, 1942

Shipments to U. K.*	$1,500,000,000
Less: Lease-Lend credits	350,000,000
Deficit anticipated Mar. 31/42	1,150,000,000
Actual deficit to end of Oct. 1941	655,000,000
Bal. to apply against next 5 months	405,000,000

*Since outbreak of war to Mar. 31, 1942.

It will be seen that to the end of March next year Canada will have advanced to the U. K. $1,500 millions, for which it receives $350 millions in credits under the Lease-Lend Act. The net contribution Canada will have made up to that time is estimated at $1,150 millions, of which $655 millions already stands on the books, with another $405 millions to be added in the next five months.

The current exchange problem brings into high relief the fact which has been apparent to many for some time, but which has never been officially admitted, namely, Canada for nearly a year has been supplying goods and materials to Britain on what is in effect a lend-lease basis.

By the end of March next year this country will have provided Britain with $1,150 millions of credit. Anyway one may look at it, this is just as much lease-lend as the arrangement entered into between the U. S. and U. K.

Britain cannot balance her debit balance with Canada. Canada has faced the situation squarely and, contrary to the belief held by some misinformed critics who believe Canada sells to Britain on a cash basis, has provided the U. K. with all the supplies and materials needed "on the cuff."

Canada Turns to U. S.

In providing this assistance, as well as covering the outlay on her own direct war programme, Canada has had to substantially increase her purchases of supplies and materials in the United States.

To the end of 1940 the books between the two countries were balanced. Here is how the account is expected to stand for 1941-1942:

Canada's Account With United States 1941-1942

Anticipated purchases		$953,000,000
Civil supplies	$525,000,000	
War supplies	428,000,000	
Less: Lend-lease to U. K.		219,000,000
Balance		734,000,000
Exports to United States:		
Commercial items		475,000,000
Hyde Park war materials, etc.		200,000,000
		675,000,000
Deficit		59,000,000
Add: Invisible trade deficit		210,000,000
Total deficit for year ended Mar. 31, 1942		269,000,000

Note:—To meet this deficit in part Canada ships to United States gold, the amount of which corresponds closely to current production.

Huge Problem to Solve

The figures are self-explanatory; Canada faces the difficult problem this fiscal year of meeting a debit balance in the United States of $269 millions.

Against this she can apply current gold production, amounting to slightly better than $200 millions.

Even with these shipments, it is obvious the American dollar exchange balances held by Canada have been declining at a rate which will tend to accelerate rather than diminish.

In some quarters it is estimated the Dominion's dollar exchange reserve will be exhausted by the end of this year.

Whether or not this is the case, it is apparent some plan will have to be worked out shortly to cover the deficit. It must be worked out, in order to speed output of materials and supplies for Britain, as well as to increase the Dominion's own direct war effort.

Expand Hyde Park Pact

The proposal which appears to have the greatest support at this time, is to revamp the Hyde Park agreement to provide for even greater purchases of Canadian materials by the United States.

There are many sound reasons for anticipating some such arrangement will be worked out. They can best be appreciated by considering the whole Canada-U. S. exchange problem, not from the angle of Canada, but from that of the U. S.

The United States can readily grant credits to the Dominion under the terms of the Lend-Lease Act. A debt would be created which the States would expect Canada to pay off in time and which, in turn, Canada would expect to pay.

The only way in which Canada can pay is in goods and services or gold.

Matter of Economy

Considering the first method of payment, it must be recognized that the economy of the two countries is much alike. Therefore goods and materials which this country would use to pay a debt to the United States would, in a very large measure, be the same type of goods and materials which the United States produces.

If the United States puts Canada on a lend-lease basis, then it stands to reason the debt will be carried over until after the war. Canada would then deliver goods and materials to the United States. The net result might be serious to the American economy, especially in those industries — and they are largely primary — where the domestic supply under normal conditions is greater than the needs of the country.

It is not in the interests of the United States to enter into any such arrangement, if another way out can be found.

Can Use Goods Now

While it is true that what Canada has to offer in goods and materials is of a like nature to those produced in the United States, still under present conditions there is a shortage of supplies in the U. S. At the same time Canada is farther advanced in her wartime economy and in a position to supply the U. S. with war materials. Later on the U. S. may be able to take care of all her own requirements for these particular goods, but at the moment she wants them and wants them badly.

Obviously it is to the advantage of the U. S., and to Canada in a slightly less degree, to arrange for an increase in the volume of trade in those goods which the U. S. needs for her national defense programme and which the Dominion is in a position to supply.

That was the underlying basic factor in the drawing up of the Hyde Park agreement. The same set of conditions still holds good.

The use of gold as means of balancing Canada's debit balance with the U. S. is a matter of keen academic discussion; a discussion which has been going on for some time.

At the end of last September the U. S. held nearly $23 billions of gold; or several times that of all other nations of the world put together.

In some quarters it is argued the U. S., having more gold than she knows what to do with, should discontinue buying. Advocates of this policy urge that, at least for the duration of the war, the U. S. should endeavor to have her credit balances with other countries liquidated in goods and materials. It is contended that after the war debtor nations will swamp the American market with supplies and dislocate the internal economy.

The prospect of the U. S. ceasing to buy gold, theoretically perhaps, is not far-fetched. However, it is doubtful if any action will be taken along those lines.

The volume of gold offered to the U. S. for purchase has shown a very severe contraction during the current year and in the last few months has amounted to only about one half of what it was in prewar years.

Canada is by far the largest seller of gold to the U. S. Of the gross imports into the U. S. during September, 1941, amounting to $65.7 millions, Canada was credited with $42.5 millions.

Would Have Little Value

To follow such a policy, namely, discontinue purchase of gold, as is advocated in some quarters, would create a condition for Canada which would not only make for great difficulties, but also would not mean any material improvement in the U. S. economy.

While the man power now employed in producing gold in Canada might be transferred to the production of goods and materials which the U. S. needs now, still the difference in increased production would hardly warrant abandoning the U. S.'s gold buying policy.

Might Secure Loan

Aside from extension of the Hyde Park agreement and lend-lease there is still another way in which the Dominion can balance her account with the States, i.e., through liquidation of U. S. holdings, or the pledge of these holdings against a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corp.

Since the beginning of the war the Dominion is estimated to have raised some $225 millions through the sale of Canadian holdings of American securities and other assets.

Canada's U. S. holdings are still of considerable size. They could be pledged, if necessary, for purposes of an R. F. C. loan in much the same way as the U. K. has done already.

Value of Holdings Vary

No accurate figure has been made public as to the extent of Canadian holdings in the U. S. The U. S. Department of Commerce made an estimate of $1,393 millions as of August, 1940. This figure is considered too high. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics made an earlier estimate of just under $1,100 millions.

Probably the most accurate figure is that compiled by the Foreign Exchange Control Board of the Bank of Canada shortly after declaration of war, when Canadians had to make a return of their holdings of American securities and others in the U. S. The information compiled has never been released.

Whatever the total is, these holdings, if pledged for a loan, would provide Canada with a large reserve of American dollars wherewith to meet her obligations in the U. S.

On the surface the granting of a loan by the R. F. C. would appear to be a simple solution of the exchange problem. But it is not as simple as all that.

Plan for Long-term

Any plan conceived must be on a long-term basis. On a short-term basis a loan might be an acceptable solution. On the other hand, and this again is considering the matter from the U. S. point of view, it is highly important to the American economy to have a solvent Canada after the war.

The economy of the two nations is closely integrated. It has become ever so much closer since the war started. By the time this war is ended, the resources of the two nations will be welded in the common cause of defeating Nazi Germany.

Obviously the working out of a common economic policy as between the two nations, whether short or long-termed, would be made difficult, if not impossible, if Canada were placed in a position of insolvency.

Thus the three plans available for solving the U. S.-Canada exchange problem. One or other of these plans is in prospect of adoption, for apparently Canada has reached the point where she must have more American dollars in order to carry out her wartime programme in full.

N. B. Power Board Enlarging Plant

Installing Additional Turbine in Minto Fuel Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — New Brunswick Electric Power Commission has under way an extension to the Minto plant.

This unit, which produces electrical energy from fuel, is located in the coal mining district of the province. The Commission also operates the hydro plant at Musquash, in southern New Brunswick.

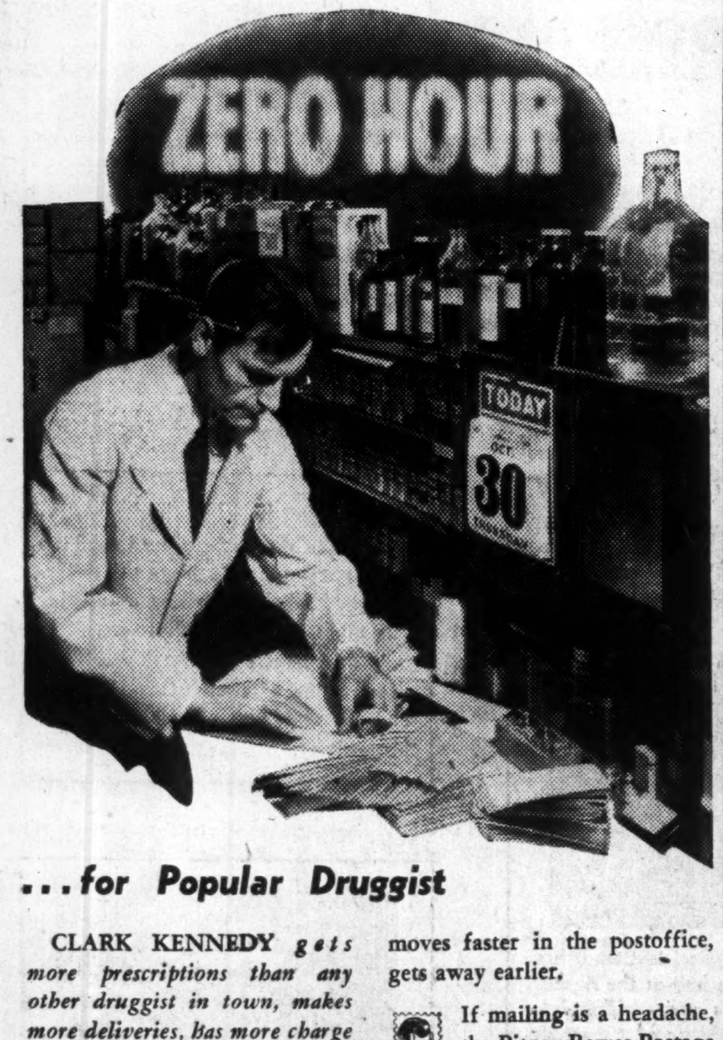
The extension to the fuel plant at Minto is for the purpose of housing a new turbine engine which is being built for the Commission in England. It is not expected that the new generator will be delivered until some time around March next year.

Foreign Exchange

During the week Nov. 11 to Nov. 17 there was no change in the quotation on the United States dollar at Toronto and Montreal which was $1.10 for buying and $1.11 for selling. The sterling rate likewise was unchanged at $4.43 buying and [illegible] selling. The rate is published daily by the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Other Currencies, Nov. 17

Australia	3.58	N. Zealand	[illegible]
India	.3353	S. Africa	[illegible]
		Hong Kong	.2835



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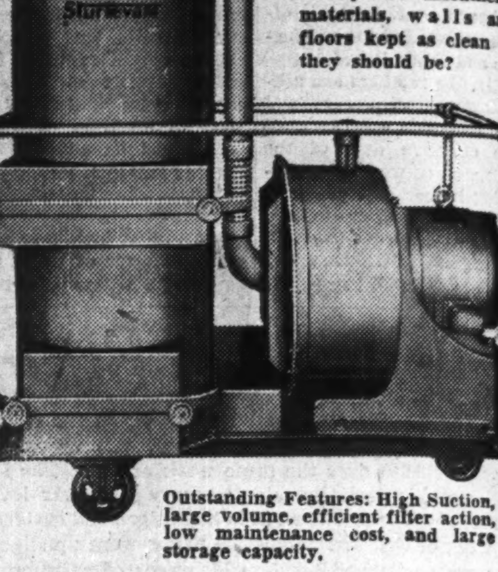

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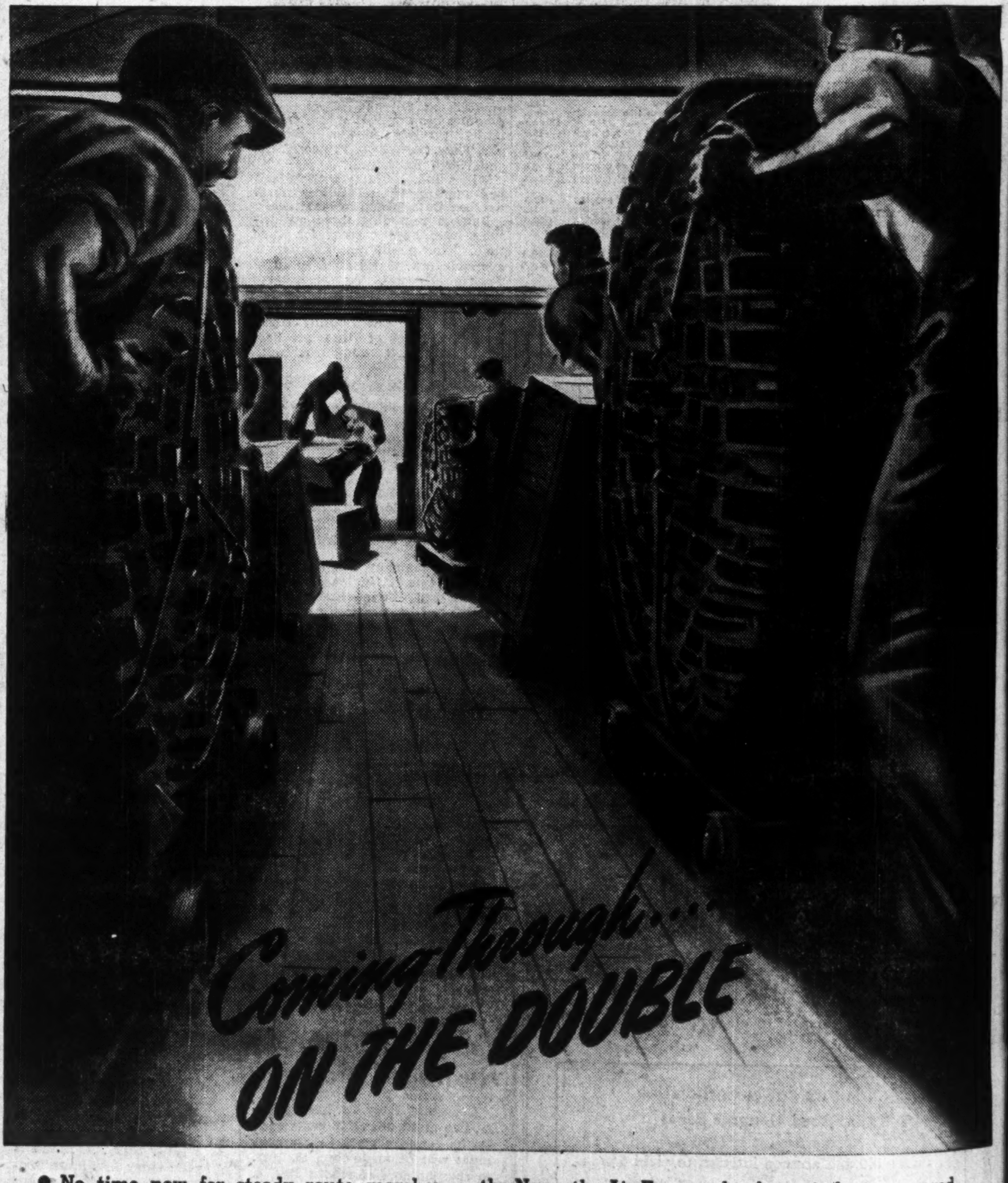

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Newsprint Year Better Than Expected

Year's Output Down Only Slightly from 1940

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—From present indications Canadian newsprint production and shipments in 1941 will be close to those reported in 1940. A moderate drop is expected, but the decline will not be large—less than 100,000 tons.

This is somewhat better than expected at the beginning of the year. Then it was estimated production might fall off by 200,000 tons. This view was predicted upon the difficulty of maintaining overseas trade. In so far as domestic and American demands were concerned, it was firmly believed sales would not only keep up to those established in 1940, but might be even larger.

How Markets Shape Up

With 10 months of the current year gone, it is now possible to appraise performance as against prospects at the beginning of the year.

Domestic demand has not only held up, but to the end of October has shown a small gain over that reported in 1940.

The American market, which is by far the largest single outlet for Canadian newsprint, has been good.

Less Than Anticipated

Actually shipments to date are ahead of the like period in 1940, and there is reason for expecting returns for the full year will be ahead.

The gain recorded has not been as large as forecast. It had been expected U. S. demand might run as much as 150,000 tons more than in 1940. There is now little prospect of that happening.

Decline in anticipated demand has been due to a variety of factors, but principally to increased competition from Newfoundland mills. Allowance was made for this in preliminary estimates, but the volume of additional business picked up by the two Island mills has been greater than forecast.

Overseas Trade Limited

Overseas business has gone pretty much according to schedule. Rationing of supplies, exchange restrictions and, more important, shipping uncertainties and difficulties have cut into this trade.

At this time deliveries overseas are nearly 245,000 tons less than for the like period of 1940. This amounts to almost one month's production of the Canadian mills.

However, the shipping situation may ease up during the last two months of the year. In that event the volume of overseas trade may be better than indicated at this stage.

Good Returns in October

Last month Canadian mills produced 318,787 tons of newsprint paper. This was a seasonal increase and compared with 298,276 tons in September and 309,957 tons in October last year.

The October 1941 returns are interesting from another angle, in that production was the second highest for any month on record.

To the end of October this year, the Canadian mills produced 2,824,734 tons. This contrasted with 2,883,562 tons in the like period of 1940.

Production has followed much the same pattern as shipments. Last month the Canadian mills marketed 304,683 tons, as against 305,010 tons in September and 287,943 tons in October 1940.

The relatively sharp gain in shipments over those reported for October last year, does not reflect any material change in consumption. In the early fall of 1940 American publishers were doing a certain amount of stocking up in anticipation of a price change in the last quarter. Following the announcement of no price change, publishers limited deliveries in order to achieve a balance.

Overseas Trade Feature

Since the beginning of the year Canadian mills have shipped 2,814,523 tons of newsprint. This compares with 2,872,738 tons for the first 10 months of 1940.

The manner in which this tonnage was distributed is set out in the following table:

Canadian Newsprint Shipments
(10 Months Ended October)

To:	1941	1940
Canada	161,900	152,337
United States	2,239,962	2,153,932
Overseas	412,661	566,469
Total	2,814,523	2,872,738

Newfoundland Active

Operations at the two Newfoundland mills last month were comparatively steady. Production totalled 29,756 tons, as against 29,155 tons in the preceding month and 31,944 tons in October last year.

For the first 10 months of 1941 the Island mills produced 292,584 tons or practically the same amount as in the like period of last year.

Shipments from Newfoundland have not kept pace with production, largely because of the shipping situation. Last month the mills shipped 38,794 tons. This was 15,000 tons more than in September and over 11,000 tons more than in October 1940.

For the current year to the end of October, Newfoundland shipped 281,519 tons, compared with 306,267 tons for the same period in 1940. The decline has no special significance, as with shipping available, the deficit can be quickly picked up.

Market is Re-oriented

Of considerable interest is the reorientation of the Newfoundland newsprint market. While this change-over has been going on for some time, it is not possible to see the picture more clearly.

During the past 10 months Newfoundland shipped more newsprint to the United States than it did to overseas markets. This is contrary to the traditional policy of the Island. Ordinarily England is the main market for Newfoundland newsprint, but now the United States is probably taking twice as much as is going to the U. K.

The trend of Newfoundland shipments is set out in the following table:

Newfoundland Newsprint Exports
(10 Months Ended October)

	To U.S.	To Overseas
1941	172,477	108,447
1940	114,993	190,699
1939	65,376	153,268
1938	46,639	153,542
1937	87,597	180,572

U. S. Mill Activity Normal

Operations of the American newsprint industry show no major change. Production last month totalled 87,068 tons, compared with 78,657 tons in September and with 88,192 tons for October 1940.

Cumulative returns for the first 10 months of 1941 total 850,612 tons, compared with 847,262 for the corresponding period last year.

Shipments from the American mills closely approximate production. Last month 87,318 tons were delivered, as against 80,252 tons the previous month and 88,774 tons in October 1940.

To the end of last month, the American mills have shipped this year an aggregate of 852,452 tons. This contrasts with 841,566 tons for the like period last year.

Newsprint Mills Maintain Pace

Both Production and Shipments Over 80% of Capacity

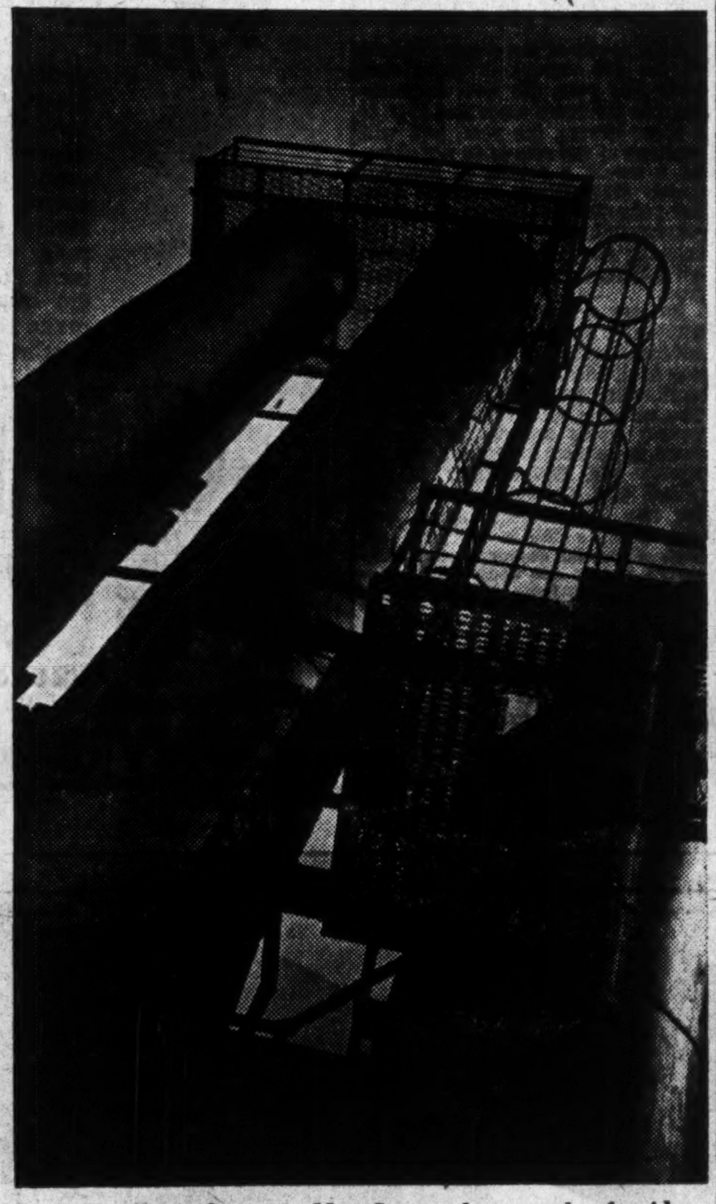
From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canadian newsprint had an operating ratio in October of 84.1% effective capacity, according to returns compiled by the Newsprint Association of Canada. This is the second highest operating ratio reported for any month this year, and compares with 81.5% in October, 1940.

Ratio of shipments to capacity last month was 80.3%, which is not far short of the average of recent months and contrasts with 75.7% in Oct., 1940.

The trend of production and shipments by Canadian mills, expressed as a percentage of capacity, is shown in the following table:

	Production 1941	Production 1940	Shipments 1941	Shipments 1940
Jan.	71.5	68.5	66.6	66.7
Feb.	72.9	65.8	71.1	60.0
Mar.	75.5	68.6	72.8	64.2
Apr.	76.7	73.4	78.2	72.9
May	75.1	85.1	76.8	87.9
June	77.9	89.5	80.3	96.1
July	80.4	90.8	82.2	92.1
Aug.	80.2	83.2	81.3	87.3
Sept.	84.9	83.5	86.9	84.0
Oct.	84.1	81.5	80.3	75.7
Nov.	...	77.1	...	78.3
Dec.	...	71.8	...	78.5
Total	...	78.3	...	78.7



Here is a dramatic Max Sauer photograph of acid towers at a Canadian pulp and paper plant.

Pulp Stocks In U. S. Declining

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Reserve stocks of woodpulp in the United States are being steadily depleted, as consumption is running ahead of the total new supply, according to Ossian Anderson, president of Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Co.

Reserve supply of pulp at docks and pulp and paper mills on September 1 last was off 50% from the total on April 1, 1940.

Domestic pulp production in the United States is establishing a record this year. Imports, while still below last year's total, have increased in recent months and exports are under last year. Nevertheless inventories of paper grades of pulp were depleted an estimated 186,000 tons to meet demands in the first eight months of 1941.

Demand Exceeds Output

Production of paper grades of sulphite and sulphate pulps was 4,615,000 tons. In addition, 503,000 tons were imported, making 5,118,000 of new supply for the first eight months of 1941. Exports took 199,000 tons, leaving 4,919,000 tons of new supply for domestic consumption. Apparent consumption, including inventory withdrawals, was 5,112,000 tons for the period.

Stocks of pulp on Sept. 1, 1941, totalled 508,000 tons, a decline of 564,000 tons since April 1, 1940.

Possibly forecasting an ultimate balancing of the pulp budget, a new supply of sulphite and sulphate paper grades available for domestic consumption increased 528,000 tons, while apparent consumption increased only 354,000 tons in the five months ended August last.

Production of all chemical pulp has been near capacity throughout 1941. A greater rate of production in the closing months of the year is likely as new mill capacity comes into operation. However, consumption will continue to outrun supply for some time, necessitating further withdrawals from reserve stocks.

Newsprint Stocks Lower in October

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Stocks of newsprint paper on hand at North American mills at the end of October aggregated 256,879 tons. This represents an increase of about 4,600 tons over the previous month, due to an accumulation of stocks in Canadian mills, but was nearly 17,000 tons less than at the end of October, 1940.

Distribution of mill stocks at the end of last month, together with comparative figures for 1940, follow:

Newsprint Stocks at Mills
(End of October)

	1941	1940
Canadian	162,582	180,326
American	11,614	18,648
Newfoundland	82,683	74,782
Total	256,879	273,566

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Building Products Ltd. Works on New Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Building Products Ltd. has awarded a general contract valued at $80,000 to the Beaver Construction Co., covering construction of a new plant in Winnipeg.

The new unit will be used to manufacture roofing, shingles and siding. It will be equipped with the machinery from the old Winnipeg plant which has been purchased by Canadian Industries Ltd.

Southern Kraft Enlarging Plant

International Paper Unit Preparing to Manufacture Paper Boxes

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Southern Kraft Corp., subsidiary of International Paper Co., has work under way on a large one and multi-story building for new unit for production of paper boxes at the Georgetown, S.C., mill.

Adjoining the kraft paper board mill, the new structure will be euipped for the capacity of about 30,000 tons per annum, and is reported to cost over $500,000 with equipment. It is scheduled to be ready for service in 1942.

The paper board mill is being enlarged to furnish requirements for the new converting plant, as well as other service. A third papermaking machine is being installed to increase rated output of this mill about 500 tons per day, making total production basis of about 1,250 tons daily. This expansion, similarly, will be completed next year.

Brompton Plan On L. Sulphite Passes Meeting

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Brompton Pulp and Paper Co.'s proposed acquisition of the properties and assets of Lake Sulphite Pulp Co., liquidation, has been approved by shareholders. However, the approval was not secured without expression of considerable opposition to the deal from a number of shareholders, including one director of St. Lawrence Corp.

The attack was led by A. H. Campbell, director of St. Lawrence Corp. He was supported by Senator Charles Howard, of Sherbrooke, A. S. Fraser, president and managing director of Investment Foundation Ltd., Allan Black, E. R. Parkins, K.C., and J. O. Asselin.

Reasons For Opposition

Opposition to the deal was based upon a number of factors. It was contended Brompton should not at this time mortgage its assets for a venture will not have an earning power for some time; shareholders had not been given sufficient time to study merits of the proposed deal; there was a lack of information; maintenance of current dividends on the St. Lawrence A preferred stock would be jeopardized; it was unnecessary for Brompton to go so far afield if it wanted to round out its production. Further it was brought out at the meeting that no director of either Brompton or St. Lawrence nas visited the property which it is supposed to acquire.

A letter from A. S. Fraser, of Investment Foundation Ltd., to A. K. Cameron, president of St. Lawrence Corp., was read to the meeting by Mr. Fraser. The general trend of this letter was that Brompton is "not justified in mortgaging its properties and jeopardizing its future by making what is, in the last analysis, a highly speculative investment."

A. F. White Backs Deal

In support of the proposal Arthur F. White, chairman of St. Lawrence Corp. and president of Brompton, declared that the proposed acquisition will help materially in achieving the aim of placing Brompton in the best possible protective position to meet postwar conditions. All of the essential items, he added, such as priorities, special depreciation allowances, power contract, etc., had been satisfactorily arranged. The deal, he said, will not result in a great expansion within the industry; financing has been satisfactorily arranged so as not to impair the company's working capital position and ample liquid assets will be available for the enlarged operations.

Outvote Opposition

The vote on the show of hands indicated that those present at the meeting were opposed to the deal. A poll demanded by Mr. White, chairman of the board, gave a different result, the majority of the St. Lawrence A and common shares voting in favor of the proposed deal.

At the Brompton meeting approval of the deal took the form of ratifying a by-law authorizing directors to create an issue of bonds or debentures charged on the company's property in an amount not exceeding $5 millions. This was done on a show of hands. At this meeting Mr. White was voting more than 298,000 shares of Brompton's stock held by St. Lawrence Corp.

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Political Turmoil in B. C.

Two Cabinet Members Quit on Coalition Issue

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Premier T. D. Pattullo's determination to ride the storm alone, as forecast in the last issue of The Financial Post, has thrown British Columbia politics into renewed turmoil and the insurrection against Pattullo's determination to retain control is spreading.

When the voters at the October 21 election returned only 21 Liberals, 14 C.C.F. and 12 Conservatives the general assumption was that a coalition would be formed between the Liberals and the Conservatives, with Hon. John Hart taking over the premiership should Mr. Pattullo be unacceptable to the Conservative group.

This week Premier Pattullo asked for Mr. Hart's resignation, "in view of the position of political affairs now." Mr. Hart had stated last Friday that he approved the coalition plan.

At the time coalition seemed the logical and inevitable development, and it may yet turn out that way. Not until Premier Pattullo was on his way back from Ottawa after discussing plans for provincial co-operation in financial matters did it become apparent that Mr. Pattullo had no idea of coalition; that he was resolved to stick it out as leader of a minority government as long as he could, counting on co-operation of the other political groups to overcome obstacles that might arise during the coming session of the legislature.

"Not one of the three parties in the house has a mandate to coalesce," declared Mr. Pattullo on his return to the coast. "The people elected us as we are and I believe they expect us to carry on for the war period. I was elected with the largest group and I think I have the right to expect the co-operation of the two opposition parties as well as of the Liberal members."

The fact that the Liberals lost one third of their strength in the last election to the benefit of both the other parties, and that he narrowly escaped defeat at the hands of an "unknown" candidate was not mentioned by the premier, who discovered that he must deal with a revolt in his own party as well as with two minority groups which combined compromise much greater strength in the house than the Liberals.

The rebellion in his own cabinet, due possibly to the fact that Mr. Pattullo has been keeping his own counsel throughout the period of tension since the election, included the refusal of Hon. George Weir, defeated provincial secretary, to accept nomination in a by-election; the refusal of Hon. George Pearson, minister of labor, to assume Weir's post and his subsequent resignation from the cabinet; the outspoken advocacy of coalition by the finance minister, Mr. Hart, who has since resigned from the government; the protests of several private Liberal members against Pattullo's go-it-alone programme.

U. S. Men Pay $15 Millions For Coast Timber Stand

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER—Canada virtually reached the end of her vast forest frontier a few days ago when a vast area of Vancouver Island timber was sold to United States interests at a price approximating $15 millions.

It was the biggest deal of its kind in British Columbia and will never be duplicated as there isn't that much valuable timber left in a single stand anywhere in the province, although less valuable blocks and sustained yield operation will probably make it possible for the forest industries to continue indefinitely on a large scale.

The buying group is headed by Ossian Anderson, president of Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co. of Everett and Bellingham, Wash., and it is possible that eventually a large pulp mill will be erected at the north end of Vancouver Island to utilize the pulpwood in the tract, said to comprise some seven billion board feet.

Most of the timber, however, is Douglas fir, and it will be sold in the open log market. The pulp mill project must likely await the end of war and easier access to machinery and equipment of the kind required for such a plant.

Sellers of the timber were International Harvester Company, Timber Investments, Ltd., and the Wood-English, Ltd., organization, all of which have been holding the forest for a good many years.

Fred Brown is vice-president of the new group and he will direct the production programme. The deal incidentally makes Mr. Brown, at 41, overnight the biggest logging operator in western Canada, for no other company can compare with the new set-up in the size of its holdings.

H. R. MacMillan's purchase of the Alberni-Pacific sawmill and Rockefeller timber three years ago cost only about a quarter of the amount involved in the latest transaction.

During the past week, Pacific Mills, Ltd., Crown Zellerbach Corporation subsidiary with pulp and paper mills at Ocean Falls, B.C., was authorized by Ottawa to proceed with an expansion programme calling for expenditure of $585,000.

Other pulp companies undergoing expansion in B. C. now are Powell River Co., B. C. Pulp & Paper Co., Westminster Mills, and Sorg Pulp Co.

Your Investments

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Three-cent stamp and address label from subscriber's copy of The Financial Post must be enclosed. Address letters to The Financial Post, 481 University Ave., Toronto 2.

C.P.R.

I am considering buying some common shares of Canadian Pacific Railway in the expectation that it may possibly pay some dividends in the not-too-distant future. Will you please let me have your opinion on this move.

Canadian Pacific Railway's operations and earnings have shown a further substantial rise during the current year. Indications are, at this stage, that the company will show earnings available on its ordinary shares of between $1.75 and $2 a share. If this expectation is realized, the showing will be one of the best made by the company in the last decade. It is difficult to say if the management will seriously consider payment of a dividend on the junior equity. At the annual meeting earlier in the year, Sir Edward Beatty's statement said the policy of the company would be to conserve cash to take care of maturities and also for developments arising out of the war. After payment of preferred dividends and interest charges this year, the company should have close to a $25 millions surplus on the year's operations. On the surface this might warrant payment of a dividend, but the company has substantial debt maturities to meet. Ordinarily this might be done through raising funds publicly, but under present conditions when demands of Dominion Government come first, it is unlikely that private financing of this sort can be effected. Consequently it is the opinion, though unoficial, that the company probably will use its surplus earnings to reduce bonded debt and to build up a reserve to take care of contingencies.

Ford of Canada

I would appreciate your comments on the earnings, position and outlook of Ford of Canada A stock.

Ford Motor Co. of Canada represents the only direct chance which Canadians have of participating in this important industry. The Ford Co. is well established in Canada with a very strong financial position and good acceptance of its products. The war has considerably changed the conditions under which it operates. It is faced with necessity of reducing production for civilian use while at the same time obtaining large war orders which have kept operations at record levels. Earnings, however, have apparently not kept pace with the rate of production, probably due to a lower percentage of profit earned on war business. Currently there is talk of labor difficulties at the company's plant in Windsor although these have not yet developed to the stage where it is at all certain that there will be any interruption of work. Under normal conditions the company exported about 50% of its output to other parts of the Empire but this business has been badly disrupted by the war. In view of the company's conservative policies in the past, it would be somewhat surprising if any increase in the $1 a share annual dividend being paid were seen in the near future. At the same time this dividend should be covered by current earnings which amounted to $1.56 a share in 1940 compared to $1.81 a share for 1939.

Ogilvie Flour

I am considering purchasing a few shares of stock in Ogilvie Flour Mills and, as a subscriber to your paper, would like to have a report on the company. Is the company earning its dividend and what are the prospects ahead?

Spurt in export of wheat flour in the late months of the company's fiscal year raised operating profit of Ogilvie Flour Mills in the year ended August 31 to $1 million from $687,386 in the preceding year. The company reported total income of $1.7 millions, compared with $1.5 millions. With substantially increased provision for depreciation and taxation, however, net profit dropped to $769,067 from $905,334.

Outlook for continuation of heavy shipments of flour for exports is not encouraging, however, according to Hon. C. A. Dunning, president of the company. It is expected British milling organizations will be able to take care of a greater proportion of requirements than hitherto.

Dividends on the preferred shares have always been covered by a wide margin. Disbursements have been made regularly on the 7% stock since 1902. Strong financial position of the company and operating efficiency gives the preferred stock a high investment rating.

Dominion Palace Pier

What has happened to the bonds of the Dominion Palace Pier?

Bondholders of Dominion Palace Pier Corp. on June 28 last approved the sale of the company's property to a new company bearing the name of the Humber Amusement Pier Ltd. Under the terms of the arrangement bondholders of Dominion Palace Pier received one share of the new company for each $1 principal and interest held by them, shareholders of the old company received nothing. The new company has an issued capitalization of approximately 150,000 shares out of the authorized 300,000 share capitalization.

Acme Glove

As a subscriber of The Financial Post, I would like to have a report on Acme Glove Works. Can you give me some idea as to current sales and earnings.

Sales volume of Acme Glove Works Ltd. in the current year is running well ahead of that for the same period of 1940. Improvement has taken place almost entirely in the domestic market, as export sales have fallen off sharply since the war. Increase has extended to all lines, including gloves, sports and working clothing. Prospects for the remainder of the year are considered good. Earnings outlook is favorable, but higher costs, especially increased taxation, will prevent the full improvement in sales volume being reflected in net profit. Minor disturbances have been experienced in supply sources, but satisfactory substitute materials have been obtained.

Canadian Converters

Will you please let me have a brief summary of the current position of Canadian Converters Co.? Also I would like to know something of the earnings and dividend record of this enterprise.

Canadian Converters Co. is currently operating at high levels. In the year ended April 30, the company reported an increase of 24% in sales volume over the preceding year. Depending upon an adequate supply of labor and raw materials, it is expected the company will be occupied at capacity for some time to come. Following the peak years of 1926 to 1929, earnings on the company's stock fell off considerably. In 1941 and 1940 fiscal years, however, earnings improved substantially. Net profit in the past year amounted to $56,847, compared with $62,234 in the preceding year. This was equal to $3.28 and $3.59, respectively, on the common shares. The company is at present paying $2 a share annually on the stock.

Consumers' Gas Earnings Rise

Lower Dividends and Higher Net Bring Working Capital Higher

The effect of mounting wartime costs and taxes is sharply reflected in the annual statement of Consumers' Gas Co., Toronto, for the year ended Sept. 30, 1941. Despite a rise of approximately $300,000 in total income, the amount available for dividends and renewals advanced less than $100,000, and the company again found it necessary to draw on reserves to meet requirements of the renewal fund.

A. L. Bishop, president, pointed out that the annual cost of coal laid down at the works has increased $260,000 above the cost two years ago. Cost of gas coal was increased April 1, last, because of higher wage scales to workers at the mines. Establishment of guaranteed minimum prices of coal by the U. S. government, the high rate of exchange on remittances to the United States and the Dominion 10% tax on imports have all acted to increase operating costs. The premium payable on remittances to the U. S. during the year amounted to $125,434, the president stated.

Direct taxes, paid to municipal, provincial and the Dominion governments amounted to $771,968, Mr. Bishop stated, an increase of $125,470 over last year. From every dollar received for the sale of gas, taxes took 13.94 cents, compared with 8.3 cents in 1931 and 5.2 cents in 1921.

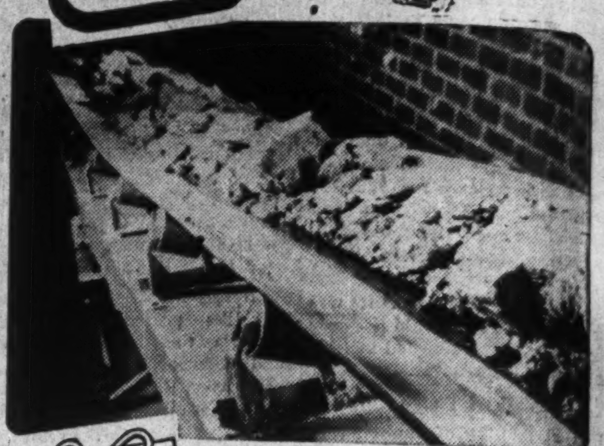
As a result of the discontinuance of the $10 annual dividend rate early this year, the total disbursement in dividends amounted to $8.50 a share during the year, and will continue at the rate of $8 per share. As a result, a saving of approximately $218,000 was available from the reduction in dividends, which correspondingly reduced the amounts which had to be transferred from reserves to the renewals fund.

Judging from the trend in the company's working capital, which advanced some $234,000, the reduction in dividends has again brought receipts and payments into balance. The amounts transferred to the renewals funds are not necessarily equal to the actual expenditures for repairs and replacements in the period, and it would appear from the rise in working capital that such was the case in the year just past. Financial details of the company's report are dealt with elsewhere in this issue of The Financial Post.

TO BUY CANADIAN NEWSPRINT

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Uruguay has granted a quota importation from Canada of newsprint valued at $250,000, United States currency, according to report of U. S. Dept. of Commerce. The quota is based on the free rate of exchange.



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CONVEYOR BELTING

Modern man does not live by bread alone—

At the dawn of civilization, men were content to be alive at the end of each day—as they and their families crowded 'round a fire and ate the meat they had hunted. But modern man, particularly in Canada, does not consider the primitive necessities of food, clothing and shelter sufficient for well ordered living.

Today, electricity with all its blessings in speeding manufacture, in giving light, in easing household tasks, in freeing men from drudgery, is taken for granted.

Further, the ease of communication, the facility for vast public amusements, the freedom and swiftness of travel are considered as necessary as well-built, well-lighted, well-heated homes, offices and factories.

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Copper — A Basic Industry

Copper is one of those basic industries through whose development Canada has prospered greatly. And ready to demonstrate the protection, endurance and economy of copper and its many alloys in all forms used in the building as well as manufacturing industries, is Anaconda American Brass Limited. Directly employing more than 1,800 Canadian workers in its modern mill at New Toronto, Ontario, it indirectly gives employment to many thousands of others.

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Can Japan Stand Year of War?

This Expert Thinks It Very Doubtful on Grounds of Basic Weakness

Overcoming the economic barriers between the present state of her resources and her Nazified dreams of a "New Order" in the far east, may prove considerably more difficult for Japan than the physical obstacle being laboriously climbed by the Nipponese soldiers above.

The following article on Japan, very much in the headlines these days, has been written by Canada's outstanding authority on Japan, but who because of particular circumstances must have his identity kept secret.

It can hardly be thought an exaggeration to say that, after a very few months of a first-class war, or after another year of war against China, serious difficulties both in the realm of finance and of national morale may be confidently predicted. The dawn of the critical day for Japan is about to break.

All serious discussions of Japanese imperialism and its contemporary military and naval manifestations must advert sooner or later to the financial, economic and trading resources of the island empire. No calculation of future possibilities in the realm of either internal or external affairs can omit these considerations without becoming divorced from reality.

This is particularly true in attempting to estimate the probable course of the present war with China and of the possible or prospective conflict with Russia or the democratic powers.

The majority of recent publications on Japan, apart from the propaganda material which the Japanese government and its apologists have been assiduously distributing, have viewed the financial future of that country with an increasing conviction of impending disaster.

Almost ever since the outbreak of hostilities on July 7, 1937, experts have been expressing the view that another six months or at most another year of belligerency, even of the type of intermittent and relatively inexpensive warfare being waged in China, would bring the Japanese financial edifice to the verge of catastrophe. Social revolution, induced by financial and economic breakdown, has been freely prophesied.

On the other hand there have been those who have declared that Japan has discovered some new and secret method of financing national activities (the Dean of Canterbury calls it Social Credit, though Major Douglas has not yet endorsed this interpretation) which has enabled that country to avoid the strain which would have been imposed by adherence to orthodox methods of finance.

It is the object of this article to summarize the financial position of Japan and to attempt to estimate the validity of the predictions of disaster.

The responsible authorities in Tokio make no claim to have discovered any new principle of national finance.

The imponderables of national psychology must not be overlooked. Hardships that would cause a social upheaval in one country may serve merely to harden resolution in another.

The point at which a falling standard of living or the other effects of modern war would produce domestic revolt is different for every nation, and within each state it may be expected to change from time to time and from circumstance to circumstance. The people of Japan will rebel when their government, using all the means of propaganda at its command, fails to convince them that the hardships which they bear are less appalling than the dangers and sufferings of revolution and its probable aftermath of chaos.

Here is a summary evaluation of certain major trends in the national economy of Japan. During the past 14 years figures of Japan's expenditures and surplus or deficit follow:

Year	Expenditure (000 omitted) Yen	Surplus or Deficit* (000 omitted) Yen
1927-28	1,765,723	+235,938
1928-29	1,814,815	+33,751
1929-30	1,736,317	—9,736
1930-31	1,557,864	+1,108
Manchurian Incident		
1931-32	1,476,875	—66,065
1932-33	1,950,141	—564,458
1933-34	2,254,662	—675,940
1934-35	2,163,004	—658,564
1935-36	2,206,478	—625,528
1936-37	2,282,175	—519,698
Chinese War		
1937-38	5,464,000	—3,287,000
1938-39	8,810,000	—5,800,000
1939-40	9,409,543	—5,814,565
Tripartite Pact		
1940-41	11,000,000	—7,223,000
1941-42	12,874,000	....

* Difference Expenditure and Receipts other than loans.

During this 14 year period the Japanese Government has spent annually on military activities from 47 to 75% of its total expenditure and this does not include expenses incidental to the war which have been incurred by the non-service departments. There has, for example, been a considerable expansion in the cost of running the Gaimusho (Foreign Office) and the Diplomatic and Consular Service.

Closely related to the foregoing figures is the following table which shows the growth of the national debt of Japan since 1928.

Year Ending March	Total National Debt (000,000 omitted) Yen	Per Capita Yen
1928	5,397	77.1
1929	5,831	83.3
1930	5,959	87.0
1931	5,955	87.0
Manchurian Incident		
1932	6,187	88.4
1933	7,054	100.8
1934	8,139	116.2
1935	9,090	129.8
1936	9,854	140.7
1937	10,574	151.0
Chinese War		
1938	13,500	192.8
1939	19,574	279.6
1940 (est)	21,500	307.1
Tripartite Pact		
1941 (est)	28,623	400.9
1942 "	36,200	517.1

Debts of local governments add approximately 4 billion yen to this total and bring the per capita debt to about 574.3 yen. Most of this debt is held internally, but the rate of interest is relatively high, averaging almost 5%.

Thus by the end of the fiscal year 1940-41 the service charges on Japan's national debt will amount to some 1,631,150,000 yen yearly or approximately 40% of the total revenues of the Imperial Government. Interest payments on sterling and dollar debts held abroad are relatively small and do not represent a particularly serious problem.

The total national income of the Japanese people has been increasing during recent years, largely as a result of the superficial prosperity induced by the expansion of war industries, and as a result also of the fact that the income of the agricultural peasantry was already so low that it could not be reduced very much farther as an offset to industrial and governmental expansion.

For the year ending in March, 1941, the national income is estimated at 24½ billion yen or approximately 350 yen ($88) per capita. This compares with an approximate prewar per capita income of $150 for Italy, $280 for France, $450 for Canada, $475 for the United Kingdom, and $540 for the United States.

With the possible exception of the United Kingdom, no other major state equals Japan in its dependence upon foreign trade.

BALANCE OF TRADE
(Merchandise including Silver).

Year	Exports Yen	Imports Yen
1927	2,005,889,606	2,187,667,742
1928	1,975,391,548	2,198,601,449
1929	2,152,109,211	2,216,391,248
1930	1,472,225,501	1,546,714,663
1931	1,148,546,847	1,237,794,661
1932	1,418,669,044	1,431,595,088
1933	1,868,727,966	1,918,344,638
1934	2,185,848,461	2,282,932,712
1935	2,724,477,551	2,472,305,958
1936	2,728,996,202	2,764,595,947
1937	3,175,418,224	3,783,177,280
1938	2,850,000,000	2,800,000,000
1939	3,133,746,000	2,610,604,000
1940 (est)	4,037,960,000	3,713,458,000

In interpreting the foregoing figures it should be recognized that the recently favorable balance of trade is due to very large exports to countries in the "yen bloc" — Manchukuo, Siam, and the occupied areas of China. Much of this, indeed, consists of exports to the Japanese Army. In the year 1938 about 40% of Japanese exports and 20% of Japanese imports went to and came from yen bloc destinations and in 1939 these figures had increased to 45% of exports and 21% of imports.

In other words, in the field of actual (that is non-yen bloc) foreign trade, Japan had an adverse balance of approximately 530 millions yen in 1938 and approximately 653 millions yen in 1939.

In October, 1940, the Japanese Government placed a ban on the publication of foreign trade statistics but it seems probable there was an export deficit in trade with non-yen bloc countries during 1940 of about 880 millions yen.

This increasing drain on Japanese resources cannot be met to any really appreciable degree by invisible items such as tourist balances or shipping returns.

Indeed, the almost complete cessation of tourist travel, the departure of foreign residents and decreasing returns from shipping add new problems of their own.

Japan has the manpower.—Has she the material?

Nor can the balance of Japan's foreign trade be long restored by the shipment of gold. Japan's gold reserves are rapidly sinking. The best estimate places present total reserves at somewhere in the neighborhood of 350 millions yen. As the annual gold production is only about 120 millions yen, the seriousness of the situation becomes readily apparent. Japan has not, of course, been on the gold standard since December, 1931, but in view of the adverse trade balance with countries outside the yen bloc, gold or holdings of foreign assets must be available if the national currency is to be maintained at its present exchange value.

Add to Differences

If the yen should decline farther the difficulty of making absolutely essential purchases abroad will be correspondingly enhanced. Nor could Japan expect any great increase in foreign sales because of depreciation, for tariff and other barriers would immediately be raised as the result of any considerable increase in the flow of Japanese goods.

But if the gold is all shipped abroad instability at home will become an immediate and acute problem. Hence, the drastic efforts at price control, the ban on non-essential imports, and the rationing of many commodities that have been instituted by Tokio. The result of these very severe restrictions is seen in the import figures for 1938 and 1939. But the attempt to keep down the import total could not long be continued as reserve stocks, in many lines, were quickly depleted or were exhausted. The rise in imports during 1940 is clearly indicative.

The gravity of this situation is further clarified when it is realized that Japan cannot obtain loans in any foreign market and total Japanese holdings of foreign securities and deposits abroad amount to considerably less than 2 billions yen.

Thus Japan's war-chest is smaller than that of any other first-class power, with the possible exception of Italy.

For the year ending on the 31st March, 1941, the vital figures for Japan, as has been indicated, have been estimated to be approximately as follows:

	Millions of Yen
Government income	3,777
Government expenditure	11,000
Total national debt	28,623
National income	24,500
Total foreign trade, of which trade with yen bloc countries constitutes about 35%	7,750

The capacity of a nation to pay taxes cannot be estimated exactly, but it is probably reasonable to suggest that the national government of Japan could not, without causing internal chaos, collect much more in any 12 month period than the almost 4 billions yen estimated for 1940-41.

Short Term at Best

Even this figure of 4 billions yen is considerably in excess of earlier estimates as to the taxable capacity of the nation, and it represents a rate of taxation that can hardly be maintained for more than two or three years unless the present industrial and commercial activity is continued or expanded — which would seem to be improbable.

The situation in Japan is complicated by the fact that no feasible increase in *direct* taxation would bring the annual tax income much beyond the figure mentioned, while additional *indirect* taxes would raise the price level, thus injuring Japanese industry and destroying the advantages presently enjoyed in foreign markets.

If export trade should suffer a serious decline the situation of Japan would immediately become critical because imports cannot be proportionately curtailed in spite of the very strict regulations against "unnecessary" imports that are already in effect. It is only an enormous foreign trade, moreover, that enables even the present relatively cheap standard of living to be maintained and the present scale of taxation to be enforced.

The outstanding fact of Japanese conomic life is the paucity of natural resources. Japan could, if necessary, produce enough food to keep her people alive—at a very low standard of consumption. But of other major essentials, except coal, there is a serious shortage or a complete absence. Even without the strain and disorganization and vastly increased demands of war, the normal balance of trade is heavily adverse. When war demands are added, the adverse balance, omitting "yen bloc" trade, increases so that even the comparatively minor war with China has expanded the annual deficit on external commodity trade to considerable proportions.

While this factor has been offset to some small extent by seizure of specie and other tangible goods in the captured Chinese cities, that is a non-recurring item which has not been duplicated as the war continued, for all the really wealthy Chinese cities have been for some time in Japanese hands.

Moreover, the value of such seizures should not be overestimated as the Chinese undoubtedly exported a large part of their movable assets before the arrival of the Japanese troops.

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Farmer Squeezed Twixt Prices, Labor

With Fixed Prices in Food Contracts With Britain Canadian Farmers Facing Increasing Difficulty in Competing With Urban Industry for Help — No Rural Prosperity in This War

By GORDON LINDSAY SMITH

Housewives on a fixed allowance, who have been watching the steadily dwindling purchasing power of their food dollar since the war began, are probably convinced that the Canadian farmer is now making a very handsome income. Doubtless thousands think that something like the boom of the first Great War is taking place along the concession lines.

They know that the Canadian cost of living index has mounted over 15% since the outbreak of war. They also know that the greater proportion of this rise has been due to steadily rising food prices.

But if these housewives would drive up and down the concession lines of eastern Canada they would find no boom. And if they drive in the Prairie wheat belt they will be shocked at the stark lack of anything even approaching prosperity.

Just as overworked and highly-taxed urban industry has discovered, agriculture too is finding this a "no profit" war.

Canadian agriculture is too broad, and too complex for its condition to be described in a phrase. One might just as well try to appraise all industry or all labor in a single word.

Range Narrows

Almost half of our 12 million people are directly dependent on agriculture for a livelihood. The land they farm stretches over 3,000 miles across the Dominion. Climate varies from wet to arid, warm to decidedly cold. And climate and distance are only two of the factors to be considered. In addition there is the matter of soil and even more important, the fact that war has completely upset all normal markets.

Once, practically the whole world was open to us and somewhere there was a potential consumer at least for every type and quality of food product we were able to produce.

Today this range has been narrowed in the export field almost to Great Britain and the United States alone. And this is an important point, too, often overlooked in discussing this war restriction of markets: For the Canadian wheat farmer, at least, this second Great War started long before September 1939.

First shots were fired soon after Mussolini set himself as successor to ancient deities. No. 1 job of Musso was to make his country self-sufficient, to protect himself against blockade in case of trouble with his neighbors. His pal Hitler followed with gusto.

As a result Canadian wheat growers or their world competitors lost huge former markets in Europe. The surplus problem was born. Trouble began to accumulate in western Canada, Australia, Argentina and the wheat plains of the United States.

Actual war only accentuated this problem, cutting off by degrees former substantial customers in the Scandinavian countries, Holland and Belgium.

With one important exception—labor—of which more will be said later, the accompanying charts clearly explain the Canadian farmers' present economic position.

The Searle graph shows the reason why business is still depressed in the wheat belt, a position made crystal clear when it is realized that the farmers in that area have few near-at-hand war factories to turn to for supplementary income.

Contrast With Great Wa

During the first Great War the price of wheat mounted to well over $3 a bushel, averaged over $2.50 from 1914 to 1921, and there was an unlimited market for every bushel. During the same period the price of things the farmers had to buy, clothing, groceries, machinery and other farm equipment also rose but not nearly as quickly and not nearly as high. In consequence there were booming prosperity, trips East and to California, lavish outlays for machinery, and still more land bought regardless of price. Under these conditions Canada's wheat acreage naturally doubled, sometimes regardless of whether the new land was suitable.

Contrast this with the position today. The Searle chart shows that the price of things farmers have to buy came down from the peak of the first Great War period, but the retreat was of the kind the military strategists dream about: slow, orderly and not too far.

Wheat prices were unfortunate in their generals and their decline turned into a rout, there was a counter offensive in the late twenties, but another headlong retreat in the early 'thirties.

Today wheat prices at the average country point in western Canada are about 25% below 1914; prices of what the farmer must buy to live and to work, 50% above the 1914 level. It is this 75% gap which is causing trouble in western Canada. It is the reason for delegations to Ottawa, for continuing troubles with mortgage payments, for relief over wide areas at a time when the general index of business activity in Canada is reaching new highs.

But how about the special subsidies and other payments from the national treasury to the wheat growers of western Canada? Haven't these bridged the gap?

True, this year wheat farmers in bonuses of one kind and another will receive perhaps $60 millions from Ottawa and last year and the year before probably another $30 millions was handed out.

This money, however, has been largely offset by restrictions placed on acreage—total dropped about a third this year—and diverting former wheat land to other crops or summer fallow. There has also been a restriction on deliveries of wheat to country elevators, though it is expected before the winter is over most of these will have been lifted.

During the past 11 crop years Prairie farmers have delivered to market some 3,084 million bushels of wheat for which they have received in cash $1,709 millions. Had all these bushels of wheat enjoyed the same relative purchasing power of the 1913-1914 crop, the Searle Grain Co. estimates that growers would have received an additional $1,127 millions or two thirds more money to spend on additional goods and services.

With the price low, their market and their acreage restricted, why do Canadian farmers continue to grow so much wheat?

Soil and climate are the answer.

In large areas of western Canada and especially central Saskatchewan, wheat, so far, has proved the safest and most profitable crop to grow. The best wheat in the world comes from this country which is rich, high and dry. Some rain is necessary but too much is almost as fatal as too little. On the other hand what is ample moisture for hard wheat is not nearly enough for grass hay and pasture. And without the latter dairying and ordinary mixed farming are impossible.

In many cases, too, drinking water for livestock must be hauled from creeks or wells miles away, a condition that makes absolutely impracticable the handling of large numbers of ordinary livestock.

Livestock Farmer

Because they do not require large quantities of fodder—grass, hay, corn, etc. — and because they are essential grain consumers and minimum users of water, about the only livestock that can be considered in the regular wheat areas are hogs and poultry. These two classes of stock are increasing but it takes years of experience and capital to build up foundation stock. Increases along these lines are being made steadily, but it is a very gradual process.

Quite probably we have seen the end of wheat expansion in western Canada. Eventually and permanently we may get acreage down from a prewar high of about 27 millions to well under 20 millions. On this restricted base, however, the probability is that we will grow better quality wheat than ever before, because it will come from the pick of the soil and the business should be safer with competition from the marginal land removed.

So much for the wheat farmer.

Now examine the position of the agriculturist who produces something else.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics indices of the trend of farm prices, reproduced in charts accompanying this article show clearly that the farmer who depends on the sale of livestock products—beef cattle, hogs, wool, lamb, dairy and poultry products—is vastly better off today than the man who has depended on wheat and other field products. Prices of the former are now back almost to the level of 1926, higher indeed than the index of all commodities in Canada, 90% higher than the index of field products. The reason is simple.

Britain at war, with her former big sources of supply in Denmark, Holland and northwestern Europe absolutely cut off, has turned elsewhere for her meat, and concentrated dairy and poultry products.

Canada being the nearest of the Dominions and shipping being a vital factor, has benefitted most. Our exports to Great Britain of these products have soared since the war began.

New Growth

Before the war, for instance, we considered ourselves fortunate if we could get Britain to buy 150 million pounds of our bacon a year. This year we are being asked to export over 600 million pounds. And similar expansion is expected in honey, eggs, canned goods.

This is very largely new growth for Canada. It means new business for eastern Canadian agriculture which has always been based largely on livestock and it also means new business for the vast areas of agricultural country in western Canada which fringe the hard wheat belt.

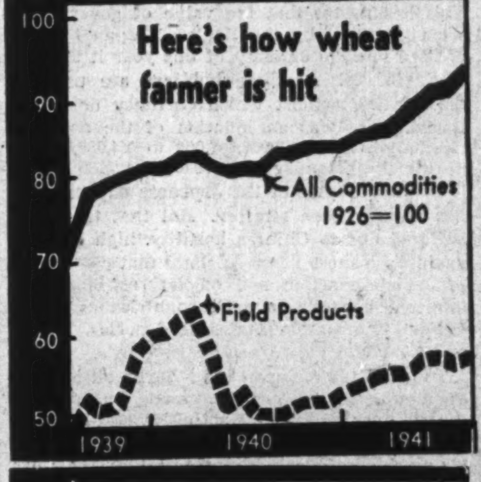
In wheat and flour, true we have also increased our prewar export to the United Kingdom but there is an important difference between these products and the other lines mentioned. British prewar sources of wheat are still open and the European continent which normally imports huge quantities of wheat, is not. The result is a growing world wheat surplus until continental Europe can be opened. On the other hand huge British prewar sources of butter, bacon, cheese, eggs, etc., in continental Europe are cut off and Canadian farmers are being called upon to make up the deficiency.

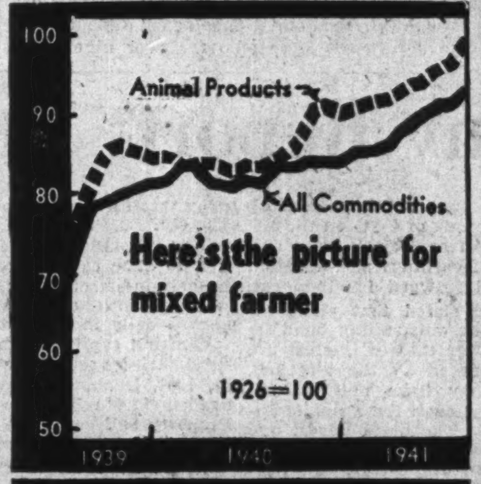
This brings up a final question. With an almost unlimited market for animal products why not unlimited expansion and unlimited prosperity where the production of these products is possible.

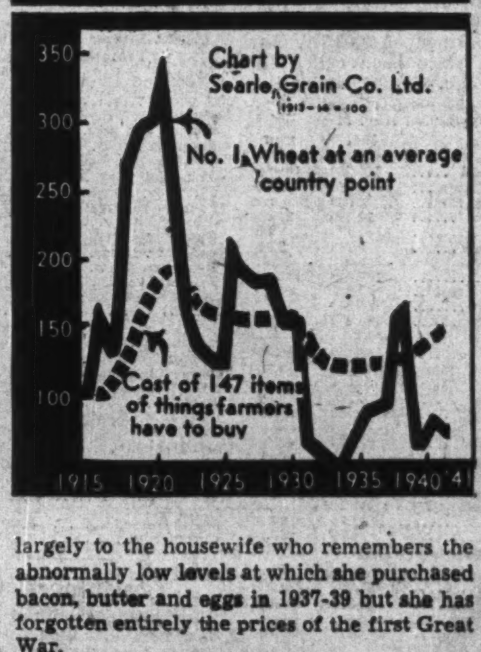
The answer is fixed prices and labor.

On practically all the main new exports to Great Britain, prices are fixed and at levels only moderately higher than those which prevailed previous to the war. Compared to the peak period of the first Great War these are, in many cases, only about half the prices then.

But these increases since the war loom largely to the housewife who remembers the abnormally low levels at which she purchased bacon, butter and eggs in 1937-39 but she has forgotten entirely the prices of the first Great War.







To the average farmer the increases since the war began have been barely, if sufficient, to cover the rise in costs. But sufficient or not he has substantially increased the output of concentrated foodstuffs in the last two years. Whether he can continue to expand is another

(Continued on page 18, col. 1)

Price Peg Plans Progressing

Government Hopes to Sell Business on Idea

By KENNETH R. WILSON

OTTAWA. — Administrative setup under which the new price ceiling will be managed is not expected to be made at the present time, it is understood. However, a general statement of policy is expected shortly.

There will be 13 regional administrative offices: Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, North Bay, Toronto, London, Brockville, Montreal, Quebec, Saint John, Halifax and Charlottetown. Subregional offices will be established where necessary.

Each regional administrator will be a direct representative of the Price Board and responsible directly to the chairman of the board. Once the new organization is functioning it is expected business firms will contact their regional administrator direct, rather than channel enquiries, complaints or requests for rulings, through head office or through commodity administrators.

By the end of this week it is expected that all key administrators will be appointed and sorted out. The aim will be to cover every commodity or service by an administrator or a co-ordinator. Before this can be done there must be very careful demarcation of authority so as to prevent overlapping and avoid a no-man's land.

To Allocate Control

Early this week important discussions were still proceeding as to how the varying types of control authority now exercised by members of the Wartime Industries Control Board (the control authorities for rubber, motor vehicles, steel, etc.) would be tied in to the general price ceiling.

In some cases (timber for example) the board has already designated the controller to administer an overall price ceiling under general jurisdiction of the board. In other areas these controllers exercise authority only in respect of supply or to a limited degree in matters of price.

The general principle seems to be to use existing control authorities and extend their powers, if necessary, rather than set up new administrators. In any case the final authority will, of course, be the Wartime Prices and Trade Board which is the supreme authority for all pricing matters.

One important decision which will be announced this week will be the enlargement of the board to include a representative of the Department of Labor or of the new National War Labor Board. This is deemed essential to avoid conflict in the administration of the prices and the wage ceiling.

It is not considered possible at this time to issue a detailed administrative order setting forth the regulations under which business will be expected to operate on and after Dec. 1. Instead, the first announcement after the administrative statement will be an outline of the general philosophy of price control which will aim to let businessmen understand how the machinery will operate.

The need for sacrifice will be stressed and an attempt made to remove the fear that this ceiling will be a dead hand on enterprise and initiative.

To Watch Quality

Price control, it will be pointed out, will force industry to reduce costs and increase efficiency. Although degradation of quality to "beat" the ceiling will be carefully watched, there will be no objection taken if unnecessary frills or "wasteful" merchandising practices are eliminated. Standardization of products will probably be encouraged and in some cases enforced by the board.

If a merchant wants to cut costs by eliminating fancy wrappings or a manufacturer wants to save by reducing the number of styles or models he will be given every encouragement. The net result, it is argued, will tend to release needed man power and materials for the war effort.

Once the administration setup is complete, it is hoped to combine in one central "pool" at Ottawa all matters affecting technical research, cost accounting, auditing and standards. Until now the Prices Board has maintained separate technical advisers to individual administrators. The aim will be to set up one staff to avoid overlapping.

A special study is now being made of the entire import field to investigate the need and urgency for special control authorities to operate in the way that rubber and silk controls now function. It seems probable that "pressure" for price adjustment will be forced back wherever possible to the raw material and relief afforded where necessary by subsidizing the primary or raw material.

The board's rental policy will also be announced shortly. It is expected that a new "ceiling" for rentals —somewhere between mid-September and October—will be announced.

This will permit landlords (except those settled by appeal) to enjoy a slightly higher basis of rentals than is now generally the case. In most cities rentals have been pegged somewhere between Jan., 1940, and June, 1941.

The same basic period will probably be used for the pegging of commercial rentals.

C. P. R. Gross Passes 1940

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Gross operating revenues of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the current year to Nov. 14, last, exceeded those for all of last year by $19 millions, having amounted to $189.5 millions as against $170.9 millions in 1940.

Cumulative gross earnings of the company for the current year to Nov. 14 were $43.6 millions greater than in the corresponding period of last year, an increase of 29.8%.

Defer Dividend On Kelvinator

Government Contract Brings Additional Capital Needs for Plant

Deferring of further dividends by Kelvinator of Canada, Ltd., until a more definite indication of the result of the 1941-42 fiscal year is available, is announced by C. W. Hadden, general manager.

Explaining the necessity for the step Mr. Hadden states that in common with many industries the scope of Kelvinator's operations during the current fiscal year will be materially affected by quotas and other governmental regulations which will have a direct influence on volume of business and profits.

Kelvinator has recently secured from the Department of Munitions and Supply a substantial contract, the carrying out of which necessitates capital expenditures for plant and equipment which will later be of some value to the company in its own operations. Production under this contract will also require an important addition to inventories and more than normal bank borrowings.

Kelvinator's recent dividend rate has been on a quarterly basis of 25 cents per share.

Farmers Squeezed by Prices and Labor

(Continued from page 11)

matter. The answer will depend on supply and cost of farm labor.

It takes labor, and plenty of it to produce bacon, and butter, and cheese. The more concentrated the farming the more help is required.

On a block of 3,500 acres in one of the good parts of old Ontario the writer was told recently that the total male population between the ages of 12 and 65 was only 12. Disregarding the fact that a lad of 12 and a man of 65 are certainly not in their prime, this supply is totally inadequate for anything like normal production. One full-grown man to every 100 acres in mixed farming is usually considered a bare minimum.

But farmers even in the best districts, and with an assured volume market argue that they cannot compete with urban industry in the market for labor. They have lost most of their hired men, they are also losing members of their own family to the factories in cities and towns.

This lack of farm labor, growing more serious with each month, is becoming the major factor in farm production in Canada. It is not a problem easily solved. It is not just a case of arbitrarily diverting men from factory or army for certain seasonal operations. Farm help to be worth anything at all must be experienced. Green-hands can destroy more than they can turn out. But this problem, which involves both the supply and the cost of help, must be solved, or the vital flow of concentrated food products to Great Britain is imperilled.

Already reports from the country are emphasizing the critical shortage of farm labor. By next spring when field work will be adding its weight to year round chores, the problem may well reach headline proportions.

How Long Can Japan Take It?

(Continued from page 11)

It is probable that Japan has profited more from the seizure of Chinese customs receipts, but these drastically declined as Chinese external trade was disrupted.

Some quick cash returns have been acquired from the imposition of taxes on the conquered cities, from the administration of the Chinese railways, and from the sale of narcotics which has been rapidly expanded. But income drawn from these sources will be only a palliative and not a solution for the economic difficulties resulting from the establishment of a war economy in Japan. Such factors did comparatively little to help the Japanese invaders to defray the cost of their Manchurian campaigns —and the difficulties they are facing in China are incomparably greater than those that have even yet been only partially overcome in the north.

Not Pay-as-They-Went

In spite of the relatively minor character of the war against China, Japan has not by any means been able to follow a "pay as you go" policy during the last four years.

The Japanese Government has experienced increasing difficulty in the sale of its bonds. This has meant that the value of government securities held by the Bank of Japan has increased until in January of this year it totalled Y3,629,466,000. As these holdings are used as the backing against which currency notes are issued there was an inflation of the notes in circulation from Y2,968,887,000 to Y4,030,694,000 during the calendar year 1940.

The importance of the Japanese export trade has already been stressed. But that trade has suffered due to Chinese hostility, high barriers against Japanese goods in states that disapprove of Japanese action and official restrictions or informal boycotts in such countries as Great Britain, the United States of America, Russia and Canada.

To offset these, Japan has reduced all imports of non-essentials, has increased the national control over all business activities, and in every other practicable way has equipped the nation for a period of strained concentration. This has brought physical and psychological difficulties to the Japanese people who for over nine years have been kept in a state of emotional tension and of economic stress by the anti-foreign propaganda and the military and naval rearmament.

Supplies Depleted

During 1931 to 1937 Japan accumulated immense supplies of war materials against the day of war with Russia. Many of these materials have now been used against China, and every month that this depletion continues reduces the confidence with which Japan can view the imminence of a break in relations with Britain or the United States.

The conclusion seems justified that Japan is rapidly approaching the danger of financial collapse. The "China Incident" has cost the Japanese people over Y16 billions and it is not even in sight of a solution.

The margin of safety by which even present expenditure is maintained is dependent upon the success of the government in keeping open foreign markets for Japanese goods and sustaining the morale of a people who have already gone through a decade of tension and of increasing strain.

Company Reports

United Farmers Co-Op.

United Farmers Co-operative Co. carried out large programme of expansion during the year ended Sept. 30, 1941, with capital expenditures of some $100,000 covering an extension to the head office warehouse at Toronto, purchase of an up to date fertilizer plant in West Toronto in addition to financing three large service warehouses at Barrie, Peterborough and Perth. Capital assets as Sept. 30, 1941, amounted to $318,266, after depreciation, compared with $234,741 at the previous fiscal year end.

During the year the co-operative distributed $7,500 in dividends to its affiliated co-operatives and clubs, $39,700 to the cream shippers to the organization's seven creameries and the usual 25-cent dividend to shareholders.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Sept. 30

	1941	1940
	$	$
Sales	11,400,000	9,745,335
Operating profit	116,942	89,383
Less: Commodity divds.	7,500	4,401
Cream divds.	39,724	......
Taxes	27,500	20,700
Net profit	42,218	44,262
Less: Dividend	17,515	17,515
Surplus for year	24,703	26,747
Add: Prev. surplus	128,410	101,663
Surplus carried for'd.	153,113	128,410

Working Capital

	1941	1940
	$	$
Current assets	985,542	620,419
Current liabilities	871,218	417,299
Working capital	114,324	203,120

Canadian Bakeries

Substantial increase in the volume of sales and higher net profits in the face of rising prices of ingredients, taxes and wages is reported by R. W. Ward, president of Canadian Bakeries Ltd. in presenting the report for the year ended Aug. 31, 1941.

After allowing for a $10,000 increase in income taxes and minor rises in other non-operating charges, net profits advanced from $20,824 last year to $34,160 this year. Dividends at the rate of 4½% on the 5%, $100 par preferred stock were still in excess of earnings and a deficit was carried forward for the year.

Mr. Ward stated that plans for refunding the outstanding bond issue at a lower rate of interest are being considered by the directors, but that they have not yet advanced far enough for a public announcement. The 6½% bonds, due in 1945, were authorized and issued to the extent of $800,000, of which $301,700 have since been redeemed, leaving a balance of $498,300. The bonds have since been called for redemption Jan. 15, 1942, at 102½.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Aug. 31

	1941	1940
	$	$
Operating profit	187,350	164,598
Add: Other income	6,718	3,500
Less: Directors' fees	800	800
Exec. remun.	20,000	20,000
Legal fees	114	311
Other charges	5,708	3,929
Net earnings	167,446	143,058
Less: Bond interest	33,582	34,255
Depreciation	76,452	74,979
Income taxes	23,252	13,000
Net profit	34,160	20,824
Less: Pfd. dividends	41,085	27,390
Deficit for year	6,925	6,566
Previous surplus	49,498	56,064
Surplus forward	42,573	49,498
Times Bond Interest Earned:		
Before depreciation	4.99	4.18
After depreciation	2.71	1.99
Preferred Earnings:		
Earned	$3.74	$2.28
Paid	4.50	3.00

Working Capital

	1941	1940
	$	$
Current assets	458,250	387,974
Current liabilities	131,803	92,091
Working capital	326,447	295,883

International Milling

Net profit of International Milling Co. in the fiscal year ended August 31 showed a fairly substantial drop to $29.35 a first preferred share compared with $39.67 a share in the previous year. The strong working capital position of the company was further improved by over $500,000.

The report shows the organization to have capacity of 18 million bushels in its elevators, 26,000 barrels daily in its flour mills and 1,800 barrels daily in the cereal mills.

Working capital of the Canadian subsidiaries exclusively as at Aug. 31, 1941, is shown at $4.1 millions against $5.4 millions a year ago. Property and equipment in Canada is carried at $7.5 millions compared with $6.8 millions in the previous annual report.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Aug. 31

	1941	1940
	$	$
Net profit	1,595,440	2,197,156
Less: 1st pref. divds.	270,226	277,426
Subsid. 2nd pref. div.	121,971	762,619
Common divds.	......	686,777
Surplus for year	1,202,243	580,334
Add: Prev. surplus	8,050,837	7,733,966
Pension res. restored to surplus	......	200,000
Can. exch. res. adj.	11,126	*153,679
Less: Com. retire.	54,048	79,843
Ret. pref. prem.	4,586	8,321
Pension fund	29,000	200,000
Add: Excess re 1st pref. red.	......	88,381
Surplus forward	9,176,592	8,050,837
*Deduct.		
Earnings per Share:		
5% preferred	$29.35	$39.67
Paid	5.00	5.00

Working Capital

	1941	1940
	$	$
Current assets	19,284,281	20,308,470
Current liabilities	8,741,939	10,284,471
Working capital	10,542,342	10,023,999
Capital stock:		
5% preferred	5,431,600	5,537,300
Common	2,500,000	2,500,000

Consumers' Gas

Ninety-third annual report of Consumers' Gas Co., Toronto, shows a gain of approximately $300,000 in gross income, principally owing to increased gas sales, with sales of residual products actually showing a decline. More than two thirds of the gain in gross was absorbed by higher operating expenses and taxes.

Owing to the reduction in the rate of dividends payable on the $100 par capital stock from 10% to 8% during the year, a total of $8.50 in dividends was paid for the year ended Sept. 30, 1941, against $10 last year. As a result of the lower dividend rate and the higher level of net income, transfers from reserves to meet statutory requirements of the renewal fund for plant and buildings were only necessary to the extent of $241,458 as compared with $537,347 in the preceding year. Working capital advanced some $234,000.

Income Account
Years Ended Sept. 30

	1941	1940
	$	$
Gas sales	5,536,848	5,285,787
Residuals produced	1,678,039	1,685,445
Merchandise sold	349,401	290,093
Misc. revenue	11,577	9,792
Interest earned	78,658	84,087
Gross income	7,654,523	7,355,204
Less: Oper. expense	5,540,089	5,334,324
Net income	2,114,434	2,020,880
Less: Dividends	1,237,192	1,455,520
Avail. for renewals	877,242	565,360
Add: Tsf. from reserve	241,458	537,347
Transf. to renew. fund	1,118,700	1,102,707
Earned per share*	$6.84	$6.31
Paid	8.50	10.00

*After deducting amount transferred to renewal fund.

Working Capital

	1941	1940
	$	$
Current assets	5,032,994	4,973,965
Current liabilities	1,272,734	1,447,531
Working capital	3,760,260	3,526,434

St. Croix Paper Set Price to June, 1942

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—St. Croix Paper Co., American newsprint manufacturer, has advised its customers that the price for the first six months of 1942 will be $50 a ton, based on delivery in New York city.

This price represents an increase of $1 a ton over the 1941 price, but, of greater significance, is the fact that it is the first announcement of a second quarter 1942 price.

Phillips Bonds Being Offered

New Issue Will Allow Company to Retire Present 5% Bonds

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — W. C. Pitfield & Co. and Wood, Gundy & Co. are making a public offering of $1.8 million of Phillips Electrical Works, Series A, 4½% first mortgage sinking funds at 101 and accrued interest, to yield 4.40%.

Proceeds of the issue will be used to refund $1,202,500 of the presently outstanding series A 5% mortgage bonds. To that end the 5% bondholders have been notified the bonds will be redeemed on Dec. 22 next, at 104¼ and accrued interest. For this purpose the company will require $1,253,606. The balance of the proceeds of the present financing, $492,393, will be added to the working capital of the company and be available for general corporate purposes.

For the first nine months of 1941 the unaudited returns show an income of $668,312. This was before providing for interest on bonds, bond discount and expenses, depreciation and taxes. It compares with $716,904 for all of 1940.

No portion of the profits on uncompleted contracts has been taken into earnings of the current period.

Working at Capacity

Operations of the company have been at capacity ever since the war started, there being a heavy demand for the company's principal products, namely, copper rods and shapes, electrical wire and cable, as well as telephone equipment.

Last year the company spent $500,000 on modernization and extension of Montreal plant which is devoted to the manufacture of power cable and telephone cable.

Quebec Seeks Beauharnois

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Quebec's plans for taking over the Beauharnois Light, Heat and Power Co. are being pushed through and there will be no turning back, according to a statement issued by Premier Adelard Godbout. No decision has been reached as to the exact date of acquisition, but, the Premier says, negotiations are proceeding.

A bill to appropriate the Beauharnois plant was passed at the last session of the Quebec Legislature. It is estimated approximately $100 millions will be involved in taking over the property, which is controlled by Montreal Light, Heat and Power Cons.

Montreal Tram Plan Backed

Dom. Mortgage and Investment Association Urges Support of Jellett

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Plan for financial reorganization of Montreal Tramways Co., announced a few weeks ago, has the backing of the Dominion Mortgage & Investments Association.

A statement issued by the Association referred to the fact that life insurance, loan and trust companies, members of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association and owning Montreal Tramways bonds, are supporting the plan proposed by the company.

The statement follows: "The life insurance, loan and trust companies who are members of the Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association and who own bonds of Montreal Tramways Company are supporting the plan approved by the Jellett Committee and endorsed by the Morin Committee. In the view of these companies, the plan offers a practical solution of the company's immediate difficulties. For this reason they feel that it merits the support of all classes of security holders."

DIVIDEND NOTICES

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

The annual meeting of the shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors and for other business, will be held at its banking house, No. 25 King Street West, Toronto, on Tuesday, the ninth day of December next.

The chair will be taken at 11 o'clock a.m., Eastern Daylight Saving Time.

By order of the Board.

A. E. ARSCOTT, General Manager.

Toronto, 10th October, 1941.

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto on Wednesday, the tenth day of December, 1941, at the hour of 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

By Order of the Board.

ROBERT RAE, General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd October, 1941.

The Bank of Toronto

Dividend No. 241

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and One-half per cent upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter, and the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after the first day of December next to shareholders of record on November 15th, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

F. H. MARSH, General Manager.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

DIVIDEND No. 288

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the current quarter to shareholders of record of December 16th, and that the same will be payable on and after Friday, the second day of January next, at any of the offices of the Bank in Canada.

By order of the Board.

H. D. BURNS, General Manager.

Halifax, N.S., November 12th, 1941.

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE

Quarterly Dividend

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (2%) (being at the rate of 8% per annum) has been declared by the Directors of the Banque Canadienne Nationale on the paid-up capital stock of the Bank for the quarter ending on the 29th day of November, 1941. This dividend, bearing the number 203, will be payable at the Main Office or at the branches of the Bank, on or after the 1st day of December, 1941, to the shareholders of record on November 15th.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES ST. PIERRE, General Manager.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Cochenour Willans Gold Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of three cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the issued capital stock of Cochenour Willans Gold Mines Limited, and will be paid on the 30th day of December, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of December, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

G. M. HUYCKE, Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario, November 13th, 1941.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

The Cariboo Gold Quartz Mining Company Limited

(Non-Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 25

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of four cents (4c) per share, together with an extra dividend of one cent (1c) per share, on the paid up capital stock of the Company, will be paid January 2, 1942, to shareholders of record December 3, 1941.

The Books of the Company will be closed for the transfer of shares from December 4th to December 6th, inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. V. DUNLOP, Secretary-Treasurer.

Vancouver, B.C., November 15, 1941.

MACASSA MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 26

EXTRA DIVIDEND NO. 6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of eight (8c) cents per share and an extra dividend of three (3c) cents per share, making a total of eleven (11c) cents per share has been declared on the capital stock of the company for the quarter ending December 31st next, and will be payable on December 15th to shareholders of record November 29th, 1941.

By order of the Board.

L. SOLIAGUE, Secretary.

Toronto, November 17th, 1941.

PICKLE CROW GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 24

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ten cents (10c) per share in Canadian funds has been declared, payable on Wednesday, December 31st, 1941, to shareholders of the company of record at the close of business on Monday, December 15th, 1941.

By Order of the Board

ROBERT FENNELL, K.C., Treasurer

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 13, 1941.

Beattie Gold Mines (Quebec) Limited

(No Personal Liability)

25 King Street West, Toronto

DIVIDEND NO. 16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 4 cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Beattie Gold Mines (Quebec) Limited, payable in Canadian funds on December 20th, 1941, to shareholders of record November 25th, 1941.

By Order of the Board,

H. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary-Treasurer.

November 18th, 1941.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 125

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ten cents (10c) per share out of current earnings on the outstanding Common Non-Par Value Shares of the Company, payable on the 15th day of December, 1941, to the holders of the Common Non-Par Value Shares of record at the close of business November 22, 1941. The books will not be closed.

HUGH J. FERRY, Secretary

Detroit, Michigan, November 12, 1941

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Canada Malting Co., Limited

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Fifty Cents (50c) per share and a bonus of Fifty Cents (50c) per share has been declared on the no par value stock of the Company. The above dividend and bonus is payable December 15th, 1941, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 29th day of November, 1941. The books of the Company are to be closed from December 1st, 1941, to December 13th, 1941, inclusive.

Share Warrant Holders will present Coupon Serial No. 56 to the Royal Bank of Canada, MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG and CALGARY, on or after December 15th, 1941.

By order of the Board.

JOHN P. HEIGHTON, Secretary.

Dated at Montreal, November 13, 1941.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

DIVIDEND NO. 14

Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Co., Limited

A Dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) (Canadian) per share has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable December 17, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 28, 1941.

H. E. DODGE, Treasurer.

Ottawa Light Heat and Power Company, Limited

The following dividends are payable 1st January, 1942, to Shareholders of record 29th November, 1941.

Preferred Stock: 1¼% (being at the rate of 5% per annum).

Common Stock: Fifteen Cents (15 cts.) per share on the No Par Value Shares.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board.

F. W. FEE, Secretary.

Ottawa, 19th November, 1941.

Lake Shore Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 87

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Thirty-Five Cents per share, on the issued capital stock of the Company, will be paid on the fifteenth day of December, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the first day of December, 1941.

By order of the Board.

KIRKLAND SECURITIES LIMITED SECRETARY.

Dated at Kirkland Lake, Ontario, November 15th, 1941.

Canadian Malartic Gold Mines Limited

25 King Street West, Toronto

DIVIDEND NO. 15

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 2 cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Canadian Malartic Gold Mines Limited, payable in Canadian funds on December 20th, 1941, to shareholders of record November 29th, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

H. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary-Treasurer.

November 18th, 1941.

Negus Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

Interim Dividend No. 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of two and a half cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the issued capital stock of the Company and will be paid on the 15th day of December, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of December, 1941.

BY ORDER of the Board.

W. M. McINTYRE, Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario, November 14, 1941.

McKENZIE RED LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 20

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend, amounting to three cents per share for the fourth quarter of 1941, has been declared payable December 15th, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business December 1st, 1941.

By order of the Board.

H. M. ANDERSON, Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 19th, 1941.

International Petroleum Company, Limited

Notice to Shareholders and the Holders of Share Warrants

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 50c per share in Canadian Currency, has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of December, 1941, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 56 at:—

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, King and Church Streets Branch, Toronto, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 19th day of November, 1941, and whose shares are represented by registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 28th day of November, 1941.

The transfer books will be closed from the 20th day of November, to the 1st day of December, 1941, inclusive, and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for account of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Under existing Canadian Regulations:

(a) Payment of this dividend to residents of enemy or enemy occupied countries is prohibited.

(b) Payment thereof to residents of other portions of Continental Europe or of the French Empire and China and Japan is prohibited but such residents may direct the deposit to their credit in a Canadian Bank of all amounts payable to them.

(c) Other non-residents of Canada may convert this dividend at current Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates into such foreign currencies as are permitted by the General Regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Such conversion can only be effected through an Authorized Dealer i.e. a Canadian Branch of any Canadian Chartered Bank.

Shareholders residing in the United States may convert the amount of the current dividend into United States currency at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rate by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, which will accept them for collection through an authorized dealer, or direct to any authorized dealer of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Shareholders residing in countries other than the United States to whom payment is not prohibited as above noted, may convert the amount of the current dividend by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Royal Bank of Canada, King and Church Street Branch, Toronto, Canada, or to any other authorized dealer or to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, U.S.A. with a request for a draft in such foreign currency as is permitted in settlement of same, but they should first satisfy themselves that this action is not prohibited by the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations of the country in which they reside.

By order of the Board,

J. R. CLARKE, Secretary.

56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada. 12th November, 1941.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three Per Cent (3%), being a dividend of Sixty Cents (60c) per share, has been declared on the 6% non-cumulative participating preferred shares of Dominion Woollens & Worsteds, Limited, payable the 2nd of January, 1942, to shareholders of record the 15th of December, 1941.

By Order of the Board,

F. C. COCKBURN, Secretary.

Toronto, Ont. November 15, 1941.

NOTICE

The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company

To the Holders of 5% First Mortgage Income Bonds of The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company:

Holders of the above named securities desiring information regarding the proposals to be dealt with at the meeting of said security holders to be held in London, England, on the 20th November, 1941, or desiring forms of Receipt for Deposit of Bonds and Voting Certificates are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

G. S. SAUNDERSON, Secretary,

80 King Street West, Toronto.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

English Electric Company of Canada, Limited

CLASS "A" SHARES

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have declared a dividend of sixty-two and one-half cents (62½c) per share on the outstanding Class "A" shares of the Company, payable December 15th, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 29th, 1941.

AUBREY MUNDY, Secretary.

November 12th, 1941.

Royalite Oil Company, Limited

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NUMBER TWENTY-SEVEN

NOTICE is hereby given that a regular Dividend of Fifty Cents per share has been declared payable to Shareholders of the Company of record as such on the books of the Company at the close of business on Monday, the 17th day of November, 1941, and that the said Dividend will be payable on or after Monday, the 1st day of December, 1941.

THE Register of Transfers will be closed from the close of business on Monday, the 17th day of November, 1941, until the opening of business on Tuesday, the 25th day of November, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

R. D. MERCER, Secretary.

Calgary, Alberta. 12th of November, 1941.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS AND THE HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS

NOTICE is hereby given that a semi-annual dividend of 25c per share in Canadian currency, has been declared, and that the same will be payable on or after the 1st day of December, 1941, in respect to the shares specified in any Bearer Share Warrants of the Company of the 1929 issue upon presentation and delivery of coupons No. 56 at:

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA King and Church Streets Branch, Toronto, Canada.

The payment to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of November, 1941, and whose shares are represented by registered Certificates of the 1929 issue, will be made by cheque, mailed from the offices of the Company on the 28th day of November, 1941.

The transfer books will be closed from the 18th day of November to the 29th day of November, 1941, inclusive and no Bearer Share Warrants will be "split" during that period.

The Income Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and the Company's Bankers will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for account of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada.

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax withheld at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax, for which purpose Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) must be completed in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from the Company's office or the Royal Bank of Canada, Toronto.

Under existing Canadian Regulations:

(a) Payment of this dividend to residents of enemy or enemy occupied countries is prohibited.

(b) Payment thereof to residents of other portions of Continental Europe or of the French Empire and China and Japan is prohibited but such residents may direct the deposit to their credit in a Canadian Bank of all amounts payable to them.

(c) Other non-residents of Canada may convert this dividend at current Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rates into such foreign currencies as are permitted by the General Regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board. Such conversion can only be effected through an Authorized Dealer, i.e., a Canadian Branch of any Canadian Chartered Bank.

Shareholders residing in the United States may convert the amount of the current dividend into United States currency at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange Control rate by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, which will accept them for collection through an authorized dealer, or direct to any authorized dealer of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Shareholders residing in countries other than the United States to whom payment is not prohibited as above noted may convert the amount of the current dividend by sending at their own risk and expense, coupons, or dividend cheques properly endorsed, to The Royal Bank of Canada, King and Church Street Branch, Toronto, Canada, or to any other authorized dealer or to The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 68 William Street, New York City, U.S.A., with a request for a draft in such foreign currency as is permitted in settlement of same, but they should first satisfy themselves that this action is not prohibited by the Foreign Exchange Control Regulations of the country in which they reside.

By order of the Board.

W. J. WHITLING, Secretary.

56 Church Street, Toronto 2, Canada. 12th November, 1941.

Investing in Wartime Plans Reviewed

Contestants Look Over Their Portfolios and Make Some Changes

How would Canada's investment advisers plan an investment programme for a businessman with $50,000 today? What changes would they make from the programmes outlined two years ago?

On the second anniversary of The Financial Post's "Investing in Wartime" contest, contestants were invited to submit changes they would make in their original programmes.

Here The Financial Post presents the first group of a number of such revisions submitted. Others will appear in an early issue. The Post will welcome comment readers wish to make on the investment ideas here presented.

Highlights of policies advocated by these analysts are:

S. C. SCOBELL

1. Inflation attraction of common stocks all but disappeared.
2. War likely to bring lower stock prices before mid-1942.
3. Pending achievement of economic stability in Canada, investment policy should aim to protect capital without losing sight of importance of equities in tomorrow's economy.

THOMAS ANDREWS

1. Expectation expressed in 1939 of a 4% yield on Dominion bonds has been abandoned.
2. Market prophets of 1939 obsessed with performance of securities in last war and unprepared for effects of new taxation on income and values.
3. Confidence in original selection, as revised a year ago.

J. B. HAWSON

1. Importance of timing investment purchases and inclusion of high grade bonds.
2. Diversified list of stocks selected two years ago still satisfactory although appreciation in market value does not appear imminent.

S. C. Scobell

Winner of first prize two years ago, Mr. Scobell is a partner in the Montreal investment firm of Jones, Heward & Co.

It is obvious that the environment of total war calls for a different approach to investment problems. Two years ago the concept of total war swayed investment policy only slightly. By November of last year, however, the vital necessity of subordinating civilian production to the needs of war had become a dominant influence in shaping investment programmes. Consequently, it was suggested to our businessman that he switch into certain higher grade securities. He was also warned that "a certain amount of selling of other securities would probably be in order at a later date."

No new recommendations are required. The inexorable trend toward total war is not likely to be abruptly interrupted. The long-term production of income and capital is even more imperative than it was a year ago. Last year, one of the basic arguments for retaining equities was that inflationary forces were germinating. It was recognized that deflationary counter-measures could depress stock prices even more than the buoyancy of inflation might raise them. Yet it was not recommended that common stocks be jettisoned altogether. The spread between bond yields and the return on common stock was so wide.

Stocks Lose Attraction

The inflation attraction of common stocks has now all but disappeared. The incentives to hold equities are apparently dwindling. A ceiling has been placed over prices and wages. This means a lower ceiling for corporate profits. Here and there, expanding war activity and generous depreciation allowances, may enable stronger cash and investment positions to be built-up. But increased taxation may hit profits still harder especially in the case of those companies where production will be curtailed by the encroaching demands of war.

The major question which every investor must ask himself is whether the risk involved in holding common stocks is compensated by the advantage of obtaining an income double that available from high grade bonds. Net earnings may drop. But will they decline over a broad enough field to result in severe dividend reductions? Candidly I do not know.

But as any investment policy must be influenced by the personality of the counsellor, I would venture to expect that the continuation of the leftward swing to total war will bring about lower prices before mid-1942.

Canadians in general do not yet seem attracted to common stocks as a means of securing higher incomes. They are not yet convinced that dividend rates can be maintained, or that non-dividend stocks will be placed on a paying basis. Within five or six months, however, the full consequences of present and subsidiary restrictions, and possibly of increased taxation, may be completely realized. Canada may then be in an even more realistic mood, more characteristic of Britain during the past 18 months. Out of this realism may develop greater confidence in the possibility of this country achieving and maintaining economic stability. This should stimulate a demand for common stocks. But before such a condition shows tangible signs of materializing, our businessman should place emphasis on the policy, advocated a year ago, of protecting capital without losing sight, however, of the importance of equities and their place in the economy of tomorrow.

Over the two years' life of this portfolio, therefore, the following changes would have taken place had ordinary supervision been possible. Any balance left over from switches to be invested in War Savings Certificates.

S. C. Scobell Portfolio Changes

SECURITIES SOLD:

5 shs. Bell Telephone
$1,000 Abitibi P. & P. 5% bonds†
60 shs. Building Products
20 shs. Can. Breweries preferred†
20 shs. Can. Westinghouse
20 shs. Consol. Mining & Smelting
15 shs. Goodyear Tire & Rubber
20 shs. International Nickel
15 shs. Noranda Mines
25 shs. Ogilvie Flour
10 shs. Steel of Canada preferred
40 shs. Crown Cork & Seal
40 shs. Indus. Accept. Corp. class A
60 shs. Dominion St. & Coal class B
100 shs. Fleet Aircraft
100 shs. Anglo-Canadian Oil
800 shs. Coniaurum Mines
900 shs. Kirkland Lake Gold

SECURITIES BOUGHT:

$2,000 in each of three war loans, bringing total bonds to $20,000
10 shs. Dominion Tar preferred
10 shs. Howard Smith Paper pfd.
10 shs. Lake of Wood Milling pfd.
10 shs. Tip Top Tailors preferred
10 shs. British American Oil*
5 shs. Can. Bank of Commerce*
5 shs. Canadian Industries B*
25 shs. Moore Corp.
10 shs. Ford of Canada A*
25 shs. Royalite Oil*
30 shs. Shawinigan Water & Power
25 shs. Brown Co. new preferred
10 shs. National Steel Car*

*Additions to securities included in original list.
†Holdings reduced but not eliminated.

Thomas Andrews

Winner of an honorable mention prize in the 1939 contest, Mr. Andrews is manager of the Bank of Montreal in Cornwall, Ont.

At the outbreak of war it seemed easy enough to invest $50,000 in bonds and stocks to provide a reasonably safe income with a good chance of capital appreciation. The experience of two years, however, has proved once more that there is nothing more unpredictable than the trend of the stock market and the yield on Government bonds.

Who for instance could have foreseen that the Third War Loan of $600 millions would be sold at a lower yield than the First of $200 millions? Or who would have predicted that after two years of capacity operation International Nickel would be selling 12 points below its price in Oct., 1939?

We have been told that the French and British Generals in 1939 used the strategy of 1914-18 and so were unable to cope with the blitzkrieg of tanks and bombers. Be that as it may, there is no doubt that the market prophets in 1939 were obsessed with the performance of securities in the last war and made no provision for the blitzkrieg of taxation which entirely altered the picture for the market investor.

It is true that most of the prophets steered clear of out-and-out war stocks, having in mind, no doubt, a moderately short war and a long period of readjustment. But most of the recommendations included a number of border-line war stocks, being certain that such companies would have a healthy run of profitable business, resulting in moderately increased dividends and price appreciation.

A year ago I advised selling half my Nickel and Noranda holdings and buying bank stocks on the theory that by doing so I would be creating a secondary reserve and at the same time be participating in a business whose securities follow the trend of general conditions.

During the present year I would have converted my Dominion, 1941, 5% bonds to the new 1951 3% issue, having abandoned hope of a higher yield on this class of security and thereby proving unjustified my early prediction of a 4% yield by 1941.

I see no reason for any further switches in my list. There has been no great change in the position of any of the companies represented. All are well financed, well managed and operating at capacity. Yields are in most cases favorable, and, although the future must be regarded as uncertain owing to the restrictions placed on trade, the solid basis underlying each concern is sufficient to engender confidence in their future performance.

J. B. Hawson

Not a prizewinner in 1939, Mr. Hawson is a member of the investment department of the Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada.

The war was only 50 days old when I had the temerity to suggest a portfolio of securities for a Canadian businessman, in comfortable circumstances, with $50,000 to invest. The Dow Jones industrial average was 154. It had risen 23 points since August. Investors, although realizing that production costs and taxes would be higher, still felt that increased business activity and commodity prices would mean greater profits for industry and more dividends for the equity-holder. Our hopes were high.

A lot has happened since—much of which was not in keeping with our expectations—both on the battleground and in the economic field. In the latter the Foreign Exchange Control Board was but a foreshadowing of things to come. The Excess Profits Tax followed, first in its modified form which provided for a levy graduated with the percentum earned on invested capital or the alternative of 50% of all profits in excess of the average of the preceding four years. Secondly, we have its present form taking 75% of all profits exceeding the average, or a minimum tax of 40% of the year's earnings. The latest development is the ceiling placed on prices and wages with a cost of living bonus for workers.

That our original portfolio has suffered depreciation in these two years should not be surprising. However there is some consolation in that its value has been maintained better than the value of securities generally.

So far our businessman is fortunate in that none of the companies whose equities were selected, has decreased its dividend, whereas Canada Packers is paying somewhat more than in 1939. If the Massey-Harris reorganization goes through, he may reasonably expect an aggregate dividend of $125 on the new stock which he will receive for his 25 shares of preferred.

Bonds Justified

If anything is to be gained by the investor from his experience since 1939, it is an appreciation of the importance of timing and of the desirability of including bonds in any sizeable investment list.

That Oct., 1939, was an unfavorable time to purchase common stocks is clear today, for there has since been a steady, albeit intermittent, decline in their market quotations. This is a sad commentary on our ability to predict the course of security markets. Never again will I counsel an investor desirous of accumulating a representative holding of securities, to purchase all of them at one time. Rather he should space his buying, so much a week, or so much a month, depending on the size of the commitment he wishes to make. Thereby he will be more able to measure the trend and review his judgment.

Half in Quality Bonds

Then, quality bonds should comprise from 50 to 60% of any reasonably conservative investment fund for two reasons. First, those of short duration afford liquidity, enabling the holder, if he so wishes, to take advantage of opportunities to acquire equities from time to time at favorable levels. Second, bonds assist in maintaining the value of the principal, an important consideration should the need to liquidate ever arise.

As the securities chosen for the original list were well diversified, including the food, manufacturing, base metal, and utility industries among others, there is little to suggest in the way of substitutions at the present time. Their values will reflect any appreciation in markets generally, although the latter does not appear imminent. Stocks are selling currently on a conservative basis, but the prospects seem to be for their prices to fluctuate around present levels rather than to be spectacularly buoyant. Higher costs, taxes and the ceiling on prices will exert increasing pressure on profits. In addition there are the uncertainties of war to unsettle the market.

Buy War Savings Certificates

Both for patriotic reasons and self-interest the businessman should buy his limit of $600 War Savings Certificates each year. Their tax exempt feature makes them especially attractive.

As his investment in Bell Telephone common represents 10% of the total fund, he might well hedge, and substitute for half of this holding, the 5½% preferred of Saguenay Power Co. At 105 it yields 5.23%. The amount outstanding is small compared to the bond issue. Thus it may be argued that if the interest on the bonds is safe, then so is the preferred dividend.

For a low price stock with speculative possibilities, attention is drawn to C.P.R. common. Selling at 6¼ it may be undervalued. Last year approximately $1 per share was earned. This year's earnings are anticipated to be near $2. The company has been using its surplus for the sound purpose of retiring debt, but it is possible the common shareholder, after his long wait, may receive a dividend in the next year or so.

C. I. L. Expanding Chemical Plant

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Substantially increased wartime demands for trichlorethylene has made it necessary for Canadian Industries Ltd., at the request of the Government, to extend existing manufacturing facilities at Shawinigan Falls. This chemical is used for degreasing of shell casings and other fabricated metals used in Canada's munition programme.

The extension to the present plant, together with the additional equipment and provision for extended services, will cost approximately $200,000.

Erection of the building and installation of machinery will be undertaken by Fraser-Brace Engineering Co. Ltd.

Thinks Prize Awards Are Well Justified

To the Editor:

May I comment upon last week's post-mortem of your "Investing in Wartime" contest of 1939.

To check the selection of the prize winners in 1939, we have the following basis of comparison:

	Appreciation or Depreciation	Present Yield on Investment	Change in Yield October 1940-October 1941
S. C. Scobell	—14.4%	5.03%	4.32-5.03
H. J. Bird	—12.1	4.88	5.11-4.88
D. J. Agnew	—15.4	4.54	4.32-4.54
T. A. Andrews	—14.6	5.68	5.28-5.68
B. N. Barrett	—17.8	5.61	5.76-5.61
A. P. Fisher	—19.4	4.49	4.53-4.49
L. Frazer	—15.4	4.75	4.68-4.75
J. C. Ingram	—14.5	4.21	4.24-4.21
T. F. Moore	—16.4	4.09	4.09-4.09
J. E. C. Pangman	—13.3	4.12	4.00-4.12
S. E. Nixon	—11.4	3.01	3.00-3.01
J. B. Hawson	—14.6	3.59	3.60-3.59
H. B. McKibbon	—16.7	4.30	3.89-4.30
J. F. Clark	—18.0	3.85	4.07-3.85
G. R. Harris	—22.5	3.92	3.67-3.92
W. D. Ross	—37.0	3.65	3.86-3.65

If under each of the three headings given above, we rank the "star" competitors in order of success, their respective positions appear as follows:

	Appreciation or Depreciation	Present Yield on Investment	Change in Yield October 1940-October 1941
S. C. Scobell	4	3	1
H. J. Bird	2	4	14
D. J. Agnew	8	6	5
T. A. Andrews	6	1	3
B. N. Barrett	12	2	13
A. P. Fisher	14	7	12
L. Frazer	8	5	7
J. C. Ingram	5	9	11
T. F. Moore	10	11	9
J. E. C. Pangman	3	10	6
S. E. Nixon	1	16	8
J. B. Hawson	6	15	10
H. B. McKibbon	11	8	2
J. F. Clark	13	13	15
G. R. Harris	15	12	4
W. D. Ross	16	14	15

Among various considerations affecting the merit of selected investment programmes, most of us would probably rank proved stability first, actual earnings second, and improvement in earnings (if any) third. There is, thus, a rough common sense justification for "weighting" unequally the three columns in the table of ranking above. I suggest giving them the respective weights 3, 2 and 1.

On this basis a perfect score (for the man who should be first in each column) would be 6; and the worst "possible" (among the star competitors) would be 96.

By such a system of weighting, the first eight candidates rank as follows:

1. S. C. Scobell .... 19 (First prizewinner)
2. T. A. Andrews .... 23 (Honorable Mention)
3. H. J. Bird .... 24 (Second prizewinner)
4. J. E. C. Pangman .... 35 (Honorable Mention)
5. D. J. Agnew .... 41 (Honorable Mention)
6. L. Frazer .... 41 (Honorable Mention)
7. S. E. Nixon .... 43 (No prize)
8. J. C. Ingram .... 44 (Honorable Mention)

On the whole, therefore, the judges may perhaps claim that their selection has been fairly well vindicated.

But Mr. T. A. Andrews, who received no more than "honorable mention" in 1939, has turned in a performance of almost the same merit as, and possibly slightly better than that of Mr. H. J. Bird. He should perhaps have been awarded a joint second prize.

Yours very truly,
Gilbert E. Jackson.

PLAN AHEAD

The government of Canada has announced plans to finance much of the war expenditure out of current revenue. War taxes of various sorts are being imposed. To meet them the first step is to save systematically. Open an account with this Corporation and be ready when the government calls.

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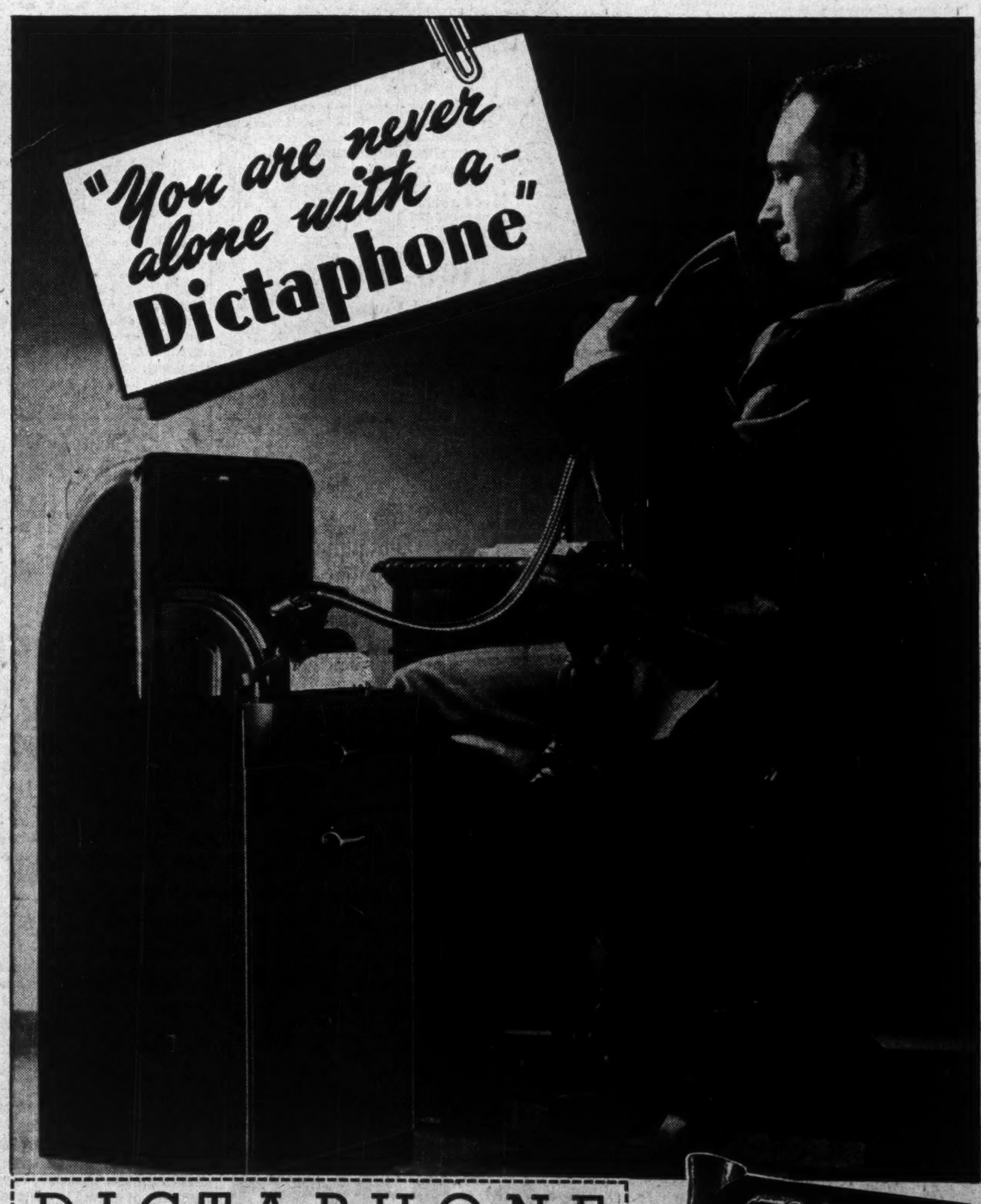

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Date of payment for the 5 cents a share dividend on Walkerville Brewery Ltd. common shares, originally announced as Nov. 25, 1941, has been changed to Dec. 8, it is announced. The change has been made to conform with Foreign Exchange Control Board regulations. The record date remains at Nov. 15.

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Insurance

Land War Risk Cover Contract Broadened

Loss Due to Operation of Friendly Forces Now Insured — Protection Ceases 24 Hours Before Actual Hostilities Open

Under a new ruling by the Canadian Underwriters' Association the protection given by war risk insurance on land risks is more clearly defined and considerably broadened.

Normally there are two types of insurance available against damage resulting from war or warlike operations. One is protection against sabotage or malicious damage or to damage arising indirectly out of the war. The other is against actual open hostilities including damage from shelling, bombing, etc.

Neither type of protection is given in a special policy but is given in an endorsement to a fire or civil commotion policy.

Clears Up Uncertainty

Before the present ruling was made, there was some doubt as to when the protection given by a sabotage or malicious damage endorsement ended. To clear up the uncertainty the association has ruled that it ends 24 hours before the beginning of actual hostilities such as bombing, shelling, etc.

Damage due to actual hostilities is covered by the war and bombardment endorsement or what some call the open hostilities and bombardment endorsement.

It is expected the latter coverage will be amended to take up the protection where the sabotage or malicious damage endorsement ends, that is 24 hours before the open hostilities actually begin.

Protection given by the sabotage or malicious damage endorsement is extended to cover loss accidentally caused by non-enemy military, naval or air force operations or activities including all war preparations (civil or military) connected therewith. The new endorsement has been designated 1A.

The association, in announcing the termination of liability of an insurer 24 hours before the beginning of open hostilities, states this means "24 hours before the first operation of enemy armed forces in, over or against Canadian territory whether such operations are remote from the property insured or otherwise."

The protection now available against friendly aircraft is regarded as of considerable importance as it enables the property owner to get this coverage more cheaply than formerly.

Expiration was set at 24 hours before hostile action begins to eliminate split-second claims difficulties. The termination under this ruling means the dropping of one enemy bomb or shell anywhere in Canada will end the protection given by the endorsement as of 24 hours previously. Although this ruling might cause dissatisfaction with a Vancouver property owner, whose claim would be invalidated by a small raid on Halifax, it has been felt the ruling was necessary to clarify the situation.

Sabotage Cover

While demand for insurance against open hostilities and bombardment has been largely in those sections of the country most exposed to enemy attack, insurance against sabotage and malicious damage has been in demand over practically every part of the country. The saboteur is as liable to be found far inland as in the seaports.

Rates on open hostilities and bombardment in eastern Canada have been set on two scales. Soon after the beginning of the war the Canadian Underwriters Association divided the territory under its jurisdiction into two zones, A including Quebec City and Quebec Province from that point eastward. B, the rest of Quebec Province and Ontario.

Insurance Notes

Dr. C. E. Vanstone, managing director of the Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co., will, until further notice, supervise the activities of the company from the Toronto office instead of from Wawanesa. This tentative change was decided upon following the death recently of the eastern manager, Major Howell Smith.

* * *

The Association of Life Insurance Presidents, to which many Canadian Life insurance executives belong, will hold its annual meeting at New York Dec. 11-12. Among the speakers will be A. N. Mitchell, president of the Canada Life Assurance Co., whose subject will be "Life Insurance as a War Industry."

* * *

E. E. Campbell, assistant manager of the Los Angeles branch of the Canada Life Assurance Co., has been appointed agency assistant and in this capacity is being transferred to head office, Toronto.

The company's Hollywood and Los Angeles branches are being amalgamated under the management of Neil Burton, who has been manager at Hollywood. Offices of the enlarged branch will be in Los Angeles in charge of Miss M. E. Orchard, branch secretary, and Miss H. E. Andros, cashier.

Both Mr. Burton and Mr. Campbell became associated with the Canada Life, through its Los Angeles branch, under the management of C. H. Carpenter, now Pacific coast supervisor.

National Income Rises 11%

Due Largely to Jump in War Activities—Foreign Trade Rises 36.3%

Canada's national income, one of the most inclusive yardsticks of material prosperity, was $3,891 millions in the nine months ended Sept. 30, compared with $3,511 millions in the same period of 1940, an increase of nearly 11%.

Greater part of this increase, an analysis by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows was due to activities connected with the war effort. The nine main branches of commodity production advanced 16.4% in the year, while increase in the distributive activities including transportation and trade was 11.2% other activities including finance government and service recorded minor increases.

The D.B.S. index of the physical volume of business, which gained nearly 13% over 1940, reflects more extensive use of natural resources as a result of the war. Manufacturing led the rise in this group advancing 18 points.

In the nine-month period, Canada's export trade, excluding gold, rose to $1,185 millions against $869 millions in first nine months of 1940, a gain of 36.3% over previous year. Imports rose a similar percentage from $769 millions to $1,048 millions.

Increased purchasing power showed in retail distribution, index of retail sales averaging 125.5 against 107.6 last year.

New Books

World Economic Affairs

WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY, 1939-1941. Published by the League of Nations publication department at Geneva. 275 pages, including table of contents.

This is the first general review of world economic developments published since the beginning of the war. It discusses the transition from a peacetime to a war economy and outlines the methods used in the different countries to finance the war and direct production into the war effort.

The internal economy of the Axis countries was not affected by this transition as was that of the Allies, the Review states, because the former group had been to a large extent on a war footing previously. External relations of the Axis countries were affected seriously, especially in the transport of commodities. As an example, it notes that normally Roumanian oil reached the German market by the sea route to Hamburg while Germany's coal exports to Italy were shipped by sea. These routes were cut off by the war, putting bigger strain on overland and inland water transportation facilities. The invasion of Russia by Germany in June, the Review sees as having an adverse effect on the German economy. Large numbers of men had to be called up to increase the armed forces and the labor scarcity in German industry became more acute. It also placed a further strain on the German transport system. One result of this was interference with coal deliveries to Sweden.

The financing of British purchases overseas, labor regulations and price trends are other features dealt with.

MADE SALES MANAGER

Walter H. Perkins has been appointed sales manager of International Silver Co. of Canada Ltd., with headquarters at Hamilton. Joining the company eight years ago Mr. Perkins has been advertising manager for Canada.

Mortality Rate Light in U.K.

Death Claims of Three Canadian Companies 55% of Expected

Surprisingly low mortality experience of the Canadian life insurance companies in Great Britain since the war was indicated by J. D. Williamson, actuary of the Canada Life Assurance Co. in his presidential address at the fall meeting of the Home Office Life Underwriters Association in New York last week. Health of a large section of the British public, he indicated, was better under war conditions. He said in part:

"The wartime experience of three Canadian companies, each of which has a substantial volume of business in Great Britain and Ireland, was made available to me. The experience was quite similar and so I pooled the figures, using the sums assured less the reserves in obtaining the mortality ratios.

"For the period from the beginning of the War, Sept. 1, 1939 to Aug. 31, 1941, which is just two years, the ratio of actual, including war claims, to normal expectancy was 54.7% on their British Isles business, whereas for their business in Canada and the United States the ratio was 56.1%. When you exclude war claims from the experience, the difference is 10.4%.

British Companies

"The only experience for British companies which appears to have been published is for the year 1940 and war death claims for 22 companies combined were 10.7% of normal death claims for that year. The war claim ratio for the Canadian companies was also in the neighborhood of 10% for 1940.

Annuity Experience

"War losses under life insurance policies in the British Isles have been offset considerably by the relief experienced by cessation of annuity payments. No actual figures are available but one large British office recently announced that its war losses under life insurance policies were largely offset by the relief from higher mortality among annuitants.

"The Canadian companies have for years experienced lower mortality on their British business but the health of the general population over there seems to be even better in wartime. In commenting recently on the improvement in the health of the population, Lord Horder, a physician to the King, gave as some of his reasons—less congestion of population, less high living, more exercise, more care in cooking, and the fact that people had no time to worry about little ailments."

F. J. Campbell Joins Crown Trust Board

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Frederic J. Campbell, has been elected a director of the Crown Trust Co. Mr. Campbell is also director of Bathurst Power and Paper Co., Canada Paper Co., and Cameron Machine Co. of Canada.

Financial Responsibility Law Urged for Quebec

Enactment of a financial responsibility law to bring about a reduction in automobile insurance rates is again being advocated in Quebec province.

The Royal Automobile Club of Canada has renewed the petition it made to the Godbout government last spring to take whatever legislative action might be necessary to make a lowering of the rates possible.

Suggested Measures

The Club in making its request at that time suggested certain measures which, if adopted, it felt, would make it possible for the companies to lower rates. These suggestions included:

Elimination of the guest passenger hazard as it affects automobiles on the highways of the province. It was pointed out that such action has been taken in other provinces and has had marked results in stopping claims being made by free passengers riding in an automobile which might be involved in an accident.

Adoption of some sort of financial responsibility law like that in force in other provinces which would probably tend to make drivers more careful.

Adequate police supervision of highway traffic in winter as well as summer.

Ice control measures.

Lights on horse drawn vehicles.

Examinations for drivers.

Wide dissemination of summarized traffic rules.

It was believed adoption of these measures would tend to reduce the number of accidents on the Quebec highways and thus would enable the companies to reduce rates.

Action of the Club last spring followed a 10% to 20% increase in property damage and public liability insurance rates in Quebec province, effective March 1, 1941.

May Also in Favor

Enactment of a financial responsibility law in Quebec was also urged by P. M. May, assistant manager for Canada of the Royal Insurance group, at a meeting of the Insurance Institute of Montreal.

Quebec's figure on automobile accidents involving personal injury is far too high in comparison with the rest of Canada, Mr. May declared. Out of every 1,000 insured cars in the rest of Canada, 17 have accidents, he stated, while in Quebec the rate is 43 per 1,000 cars.

Compulsory insurance, he stated, has nothing to do with accident prevention but seems rather to increase accident frequency. As an instance of this, he quoted the experience of Massachusetts where accidents involving personal injuries have increased by 88% since compulsory insurance was adopted.

Financial responsibility laws requring drivers to settle all legal claims arising out of an accident for which they may be held responsible or else forfeit their license, he said, were much more effective.

Ottawa Surplus Disappears

Expenditures Rise $50 Millions With Revenues Unchanged

Returns of the Dominion Government receipts and disbursements for the month of October show war expenditures once again rising faster than receipts. Expenditures for the month rose $50 millions above the September figure, reaching a total of $165.8 millions. In contrast, receipts dropped slightly, to $104.8 millions against the September figure of $105.4 millions.

Total deficit on the month reached $60 millions, and the cumulative deficit for the first seven months of the current fiscal year now stands at $40 millions, against a surplus position of about $20 millions at the end of September.

Significant in the lower receipts is a drop of nearly $8 millions in income tax receipts. It appears from the lower total that installment collections of income taxes on the 12-monthly basis applicable to the 1942 levy are running at a lower level than the 8-monthly payments for 1941 taxes. Customs collections, excise and sales taxes continue to rise, reflecting the continued rise in business activity and consumer incomes.

On the expenditure side, ordinary and war expenditures are the only items showing increases over last year in the seven-month period. Ordinary disbursements are up $8.9 millions, war payments up $286.5 millions in the period. Relief works are down a little over $1 million.

Government enterprises have cut their deficits $14.9 millions, almost entirely accounted for by the wiping out of the C.N.R. deficit which amounted to $14.7 millions in the first seven months of the 1941 fiscal year. The deficit of the Prince Edward Island car ferry and terminal continues to advance over last year, reaching $264,000 in the seven months against $216,000 last year. Figures for the month and the seven months period follow:

Receipts and Disbursements

October	1941	1940	Change
	In $000's		
Receipts			
Customs	15,117	12,369	+2,748
Excise duty	9,959	7,905	+2,054
Excise, sales tax	42,318	25,220	+17,098
Income tax	29,867	9,560	+20,307
Post office	3,101	2,602	+499
Sundry	4,419	2,300	+2,119
Total	104,781	59,956	+44,825
Disbursements			
Ordinary	47,861	41,012	+6,849
Capital	344	278	+66
War	111,243	81,633	+29,610
Relief wks., etc.	6,016	1,758	+4,258
Gov. enterprises	375	525	—150
Sundry	23	2,385	—2,362
Total	165,862	127,591	+38,271

Seven Months Ended Oct. 31

	1941	1940	Change
	In $000's		
Receipts			
Customs	81,367	74,423	+6,944
Excise duty	62,080	50,077	+12,003
Excise, sales tax	243,587	135,108	+108,479
Income tax	373,509	152,732	+220,777
Post office	22,854	19,376	+3,478
Sundry	19,142	11,345	+7,797
Total	802,539	443,061	+359,478
Disbursements			
Ordinary	219,094	210,206	+8,888
Capital	1,879	2,199	—320
War	606,911	320,443	+286,468
Relief wks., etc.	13,433	14,498	—1,065
Gov. enterprises	606	15,464	—14,858
Sundry	176	6,174	—5,998
Total	842,099	568,984	+273,115

Port Arthur Pares Debt

Per Capita Net Debt Falls From $160 to $79 —Taxes Lower

Surveying the financial record of the City of Port Arthur from 1933 to the beginning of 1941, Mayor Charles W. Cox points out that the city's record of debt and tax reduction is an aid to the war effort by making it easier for citizens to pay Dominion levies needed for war.

Since the end of 1933, the survey shows a reduction in per capita net debt from $160.77 to $78.95, a reduction of over 50%. In part, the decline reflects a gain in population, since the total net debt has fallen from $3.1 millions to $1.8 million.

Accompanying the debt reduction has been a lowering of the municipal tax rate. In 1932 the tax rate was 41 mills, and it has been cut by successive stages to 35 mills this year. Bank loans have been reduced from $379,775 to $19,929. Comparative figures of per capita debt and bank loans are as follows:

	Per Capita Debt Gross Debt	Net Debt	Bank Loans
1933	$312,20	$160.77	$379,775
1934	289.06	145.77	304,923
1935	261.70	126.44	302,632
1936	249.26	114.27	303,442
1937	229.97	104.95	163,182
1938	223.71	99.01	109,099
1939	217.92	94.15	106,912
1940	175.14	78.95	19,929

CANADA MALTING EXTRA

Canada Malting Co. has declared an extra dividend of 50 cents a share, along with its regular quarterly payment of the same amount, both payable Dec. 15 to shareholders of record Nov. 29. This continues the rate of dividend established by this company in 1935.

Says It's Wise to be Wary In Buying Anti-freeze

With this winter's war-caused scarcity of anti-freeze mixtures having ethylene glycol as a base and prohibition of the sale of glycerine for anti-freeze purposes, the Canadian public is currently being offered a variety of substitutes.

A few of these will prove definitely harmful to cars.

While there are localized cases of some fly-by-nights concocting such an unlikely mixture as coal oil, alcohol and water and selling it as a "permanent" anti-freeze, there is evidence of distribution of harmful materials on a much more widespread scale.

According to the Better Business Bureau one new mixture is currently being sold nationally as a permanent anti-freeze which analysis shows, carries a definitely doubtful tinge.

Analysis of this mixture has disclosed a content of approximately 40% calcium chloride, a very small amount of chromate, added as an inhibitor, and the balance, of better than 59%, water. Calcium chloride will quickly corrode highly polished surfaces of aluminum, zinc and steel and the user of such a mixture will soon find his radiator leaking and other parts of his car's cooling system so corroded as to require an expensive repair job.

Tests of this particular anti-freeze have disclosed that the cost of all its ingredients totals a few cents a gallon. The retail price of the mixture is around $3.25 a gallon.

Makers of such anti-freeze mixtures as this claim that their product does not contain the harmful calcium chloride ingredient. However, to date such claims have not been substantiated by scientific analysis.

The "guarantees" often offered as bait for such sales enterprises are sometimes found on close inspection to be vague and, in some cases, worthless. The "guarantee" may only claim that the product is uniform in quality, of high standards and when used in cars in proper operating condition will give long-lasting satisfaction.

The maker may point out that, as he has no control over the condition of the car in which his product is used, the guarantee will apply only to the product and he will not be responsibie for any mechanical defect. This obviously gives him a very clean "out" since it differentiates between the results of using a harmful anti-freeze and a mechanical defect.

Today's motorist will likely find himself much better off if he uses the anti-freeze products of an established producer and distributed by well-known outlets.

Several brands of anti-freeze with an alcohol base are available, and in most cases recent years have brought distinct improvement through the addition of non-harmful chemicals which reduce speed of evaporation and the amount of corrosion caused by ordinary alcohol.

TO EVERY MAN THE STRENGTH OF TEN!

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Banking

How the Russian Banks Work

Economic Needs Brought Changes in Soviet System

Interest in Russia has been tremendously stimulated since the Nazi attack on that country. After more than two decades, the Communist experimenters adopted many features of the democratic system. The writer of the following article is a newspaperman of wide experience who was for a time posted in Moscow. He describes how the personal profit motive has been found necessary to obtain the most efficient and substantial production.

There are banks and bankers in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to serve private individuals and take care of their savings.

That may seem a paradox in a land where the state owns all. But the fact is that Soviet Russia is today a country maintained and being developed under a system of what the economists call state capitalism.

According to the constitution, everything in the Soviet Union belongs to the state in trust for the people. But to ensure the smooth running of an administration that assumed responsibility for the welfare of 180 millions of people it was found necessary to create a banking system as extensive and probably as complicated as any in the world.

There is only one bank in Russia today. It is called the State Bank and is under the direct control of the Commissariat or Ministry of Finance. Its head office is in Moscow. But it has branches in every city and town in the Union.

Some years ago under the Soviet system, workers were paid in goods or merchandise roubles. That is, they received vouchers at their factories or offices with which they could buy goods. They saw little or no real money.

Incentive Needed

But this system did not work. It was soon found the efficient worker required an incentive to put forth efficient effort. Profit was recognized as a necessary stimulant to production. So the system was changed. Workers of all classes were paid partly in vouchers which enabled them to secure housing and certain other accommodations, and partly in cash. They became free, under the revised system, to buy food and clothes as they chose. Then in due course the voucher system was practically wiped out. A worker was automatically entitled to housing accommodation at a nominal rental on presentation of his trades union card to any house committee. The privilege covered heating, lighting and other things included in complete housing. So the worker became free of all obligation as far as his dwelling was concerned. The state paid a wage designed to ensure that the worker would be able to clothe and feed himself properly. As state earnings increased, the wage increased until workers found themselves with surplus cash which they sought to save.

Up to that time banks in Russia had been largely used for state business; for the transactions between the various commissariats; between the Commissariat of Finance representing the central authority and the foreign governments with which it did business.

All money accruing from the various government departments eventually found its way into the state bank for disposal by the government.

Problem of Savings

But the people's instinct to save caused a problem not contemplated by the authorities. It was soon solved by opening branch banks in every part of the Union to serve the people. A campaign was launched to encourage workers to bring their savings to the bank. Newspapers throughout the country cited the greater security and the interest rate the government decided to encourage mass saving.

It was not long before the scene in the banking room of the average bank in Soviet Russia compared with that in any bank in any country in the world. Long lines of people stood before caged tellers waiting to deposit or withdraw. They carried bank books and each week after taking care of their current expenditures, the balance was deposited in the bank as a matter of routine.

To such an extent did this saving inclination take hold of the Russian people that at various times the government through newspapers and radio was booming enormous state loans and lotteries, offering substantial rates of interest for participation in both.

It is estimated that today half the population either have money in the bank or hold certificates for cash invested in state loans or lotteries.

The Bonus System

One reason for the capacity of a large proportion of Russia's working population to save is the universal bonus system of payment for hard and good work. Every worker in office, factory or field is paid a basic wage. But cash is added as an incentive to greater and more efficient effort. In addition to the cash bonus other rewards are offered such as a special holiday or an extra week added to his ordinary vacation period or more commodious lodgings than originally arranged for him.

Bond Holdings Down Slightly

Bank of Canada's Exchange Assets Increase $7 Millions

A decline of about $2.5 millions in investments is shown in the statement of the Bank of Canada for the week ended Nov. 12. Holdings of both long and short term securities were slightly lower.

Sterling and United States exchange held by the bank increased about $7 millions while miscellaneous assets were approximately $3.5 millions higher. The net result was total assets were up very slightly from the previous week.

On the liability side, note circulation increased $4 millions but deposits were down a little over $3 millions.

	Nov. 12 1941 $	Nov. 5 1941 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	458,427,196	454,251,112
Rest fund	3,722,910	3,722,910
Depos.: Dominion	44,368,547	49,621,861
Banks	236,494,702	233,056,041
Other	8,513,241	9,865,986
Total deposits	289,376,490	292,543,888
All other liabs.	9,073,982	9,685,241
Total liabs.	765,600,578	765,203,151
Assets		
In sterling and U. S.	62,661,094	55,861,494
Subsid. coin	532,881	564,450
Advances	....	500,000
Investments:		
Dom. govt. short	452,225,232	454,115,928
Other Dom. govt.	233,398,909	234,026,199
Total invest.	685,624,141	688,142,127
Premises	1,821,368	1,820,454
All other assets	14,961,094	18,314,626
	765,600,578	765,203,151

WHAT TO DO WHEN YOU GET YOUR NEXT PAY CHEQUE

How a new and different budget plan can help you get more for your dollars

WAR affects everybody's pocketbook. You earn more. But your pay cheque just doesn't seem to go as far as it used to.

This new spending plan may be the answer. It's built on a very simple discovery. Many families prosper through good times and bad. Yet they deny that they "budget." How do they do it? We decided to find out. We found that they *do* plan, if only in their minds, how they are going to spend their income *before they spend it.*

Every family has three things to do with each pay cheque, we discovered:

1 Put aside funds for large items, such as insurance, taxes and Victory Bonds.

2 Take care of bills from the past—debts and instalment payments, for instance.

3 Pay current living expenses.

A well balanced plan will not allow any of these items—Future, Past or Present Spending—to crowd out the others. It will keep you from using so much for everyday living that you can save nothing for the future.

Saving for the future is perhaps even more important today than in peacetimes. Every dollar you save will increase your reserve for unforeseen emergencies ahead, will give you more to spend for daily needs or little luxuries after the war.

Planned spending will also help you limit your buying to essentials. The less we buy for our personal use the more our factories can produce for war and for victory.

To help you plan your spending, Household Finance has just published The Budget Calendar. This helpful booklet makes budgeting easy and simple. No tedious bookkeeping is required. The Calendar contains a supply of "plan sheets" for every pay day in the year. You are invited to write for a free copy of The Budget Calendar without obligation. There will be no solicitation or follow-up.

Planned family spending can help win the war

Soldiers alone don't win wars. They need the help of the folks back home. Every citizen has his war duties. One of these is the duty of keeping his money affairs in order. No family—just as no nation—is strong whose finances are weak.

Thoughtless spending has no place today. This is a time to buy only what one really needs—and to borrow only to consolidate pressing debts or to meet some real emergency. Family debts should be paid up as rapidly as possible—to reduce interest charges and to preserve the borrower's credit for future emergencies. We hope that this message to encourage home money management will contribute to greater family financial strength and a greater war effort.

B. E. Henderson, President

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Inflation is Real Aim Of Funny Money Plans

Study of all proposals for monetary reform seems to boil them down to the one suggestion of inflation, H. T. Jaffray, general manager of the Imperial Bank told the Canadian Bankers' Association at the annual meeting of that body in Toronto last week.

The most general proposal for currency reform, he indicated, involved a greatly increased amount of note circulation issued by the Dominion Government through the Bank of Canada, the government paying its war bills this way.

Exchange Tokens

How this leads to inflation he illustrated thus:

" . . . bank notes are only sound tokens to facilitate the immediate or deferred transfer of commodities or services. In other words—they are like so many men sent out to do a piece of work, their work being to exchange commodities from one owner to another. When their work is through, just as in the case of the men who have just finished their job, they go home—the home for the bank note being the bank that issues it. If, to follow my simile a little further, you wanted to employ twice as many men to do the same amount of work and be as long employed, it would seem logical that the only solution would be for each man to do half as much work as he did before, and if you translate this back to bank notes, it seems that in order to double the amount of bank notes in circulation and keep them in circulation, you have either to double the business turnover of the country or you have to double the price of goods.

"The latter is inflation pure and simple, and in no other way can the amount of bank notes outstanding be increased beyond the amount actually required to carry on the business turnover of the country.

Business Volume

"It is volume of business that calls bank notes into circulation. It is not the circulation of bank notes that causes business to increase.

"At the outbreak of the war the notes of the Bank of Canada in circulation amounted to $179 millions, of which the chartered banks held $58 millions; by Aug. 31, 1941, the amount had increased to $422 millions, of which $80 millions were in the tills of the chartered banks, whose own notes in the hands of the public had been reduced by $10 millions over the same period.

"Canada's increased business output is the reason for the increased circulation of Bank of Canada notes."

Professional Agitators

Another type of inflation referred to by Mr. Jaffray was that brought about by "ever increasing wages which carry with them, of necessity, an increase in the cost of living." "I have wondered," he said, "and no doubt the wage-earners themselves must be asking—how much of these demands are the result of the activities of professional agitators who live well off labor's contributions and in order to ensure their jobs, spend their time making rosy promises which they must themselves know cannot be fulfilled in any final analysis of wealth. As against this the hardship of those on fixed incomes must be obvious to everyone, so that no matter in what manner inflation is brought about, the result is the same. No one can benefit and many must suffer."

ON ZELLER'S BOARD

Wilfrid J. T. Gagnon, who has been elected a director of Zellers Ltd. Mr. Gagnon is joint director general of the purchasing branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply and a director of a number of Canadian companies.

Bolivia To Pay On 8% Bonds

Bolivia Permits First Foreign Exchange Transfer on Bonds Since 1931

Funds have been received to the extent of over $200,000, it is reported, for payment on the Government of Bolivia 8% bonds due in 1947. It is expected the payment will amount to $10 per $1,000 bond. There is no announcement of intended future payments.

The remittance represents the transfer of part of the accumulated dividends paid on the capital stock of the central bank, which has been impounded in La Paz as collateral for the bonds. Although previous dividends were paid regularly, they were in domestic funds and transfers were blocked so that over a period of years there were no payments available in New York. The transfer of the $200,000 in foreign exchange is believed to represent an improvement in the exchange position of Bolivia, arising from increased exports of tin and other commodities, and to reflect a desire on the part of the government to strengthen its credit with a view to obtaining a loan from the U. S. Export-Import Bank.

The bonds, of which $22 millions are still outstanding were issued in 1922. They are secured internally in various ways, but revenues from the collateral consists of domestic currency. Since 1931 transfers of foreign exchange have not been permitted.

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Nov. 13 1941 $	Change Year Ago %	Nov. 6 1941 $
Halifax	2,998,847	+9.1	4,327,219
Saint John	1,759,187	−16.6	2,618,181
Moncton	1,048,380	+39.7	1,066,057
Sherbrooke	835,713	+2.2	1,206,787
Quebec	5,441,650	+24.9	6,846,377
Montreal	105,861,579	+32.0	161,584,994
Ottawa	40,607,098	+38.6	66,302,393
Kingston	695,954	+11.4	941,766
Peterborough	676,641	+22.7	821,900
Toronto	113,942,187	+14.8	175,981,381
Hamilton	6,420,306	+26.7	7,395,015
Kitchener	1,118,416	+5.4	1,458,581
Brantford	995,455	+25.8	1,228,575
London	2,318,814	+0.6	3,540,031
Chatham	695,685	+13.5	737,994
Windsor	3,163,289	−0.5	3,884,422
Sarnia	465,910	+11.1	578,162
Sudbury	1,283,604	+13.6	1,223,217
St. Catharines	1,188,576		1,417,136
Fort William	907,860	+26.1	1,299,743
Winnipeg	49,429,372	+14.9	58,644,447
Brandon	429,803	+19.5	641,443
Regina	6,770,106	+22.0	6,618,371
Moose Jaw	720,827	+23.1	1,055,869
Saskatoon	1,752,626	+24.5	2,118,178
Prince Albert	545,491	+37.5	644,714
Edmonton	5,235,939	+29.5	6,992,048
Calgary	6,874,767	+9.5	8,436,132
Lethbridge	1,106,348	+8.7	942,514
Medicine Hat	412,665	+10.0	529,584
N. W'minster	743,610	+17.2	1,033,207
Vancouver	16,847,221	+15.8	26,880,488
Victoria	1,735,096	+15.4	2,152,870

1941 Surplus For Brantford

Paying Off Bank Loan, $48,000 Balance at Year End

In an advance report on the 1941 finances of the City of Brantford, Ont., based on the ten months to Oct., 1941, Treasurer E. A. Danby predicts a budget surplus of $48,755 and complete repayment of the city's $325,000 bank loan by the end of the year. In addition to the budget surplus of $48,755 there will be $18,958 additional reserves which are not included in the surplus.

Tax collections in the period exceeded the budgetted figure by $100,000 and debenture debt was reduced by $331,743. The cost of civic government for the year will be $85,000 lower than last year, after providing ample reserve, the reports state.

Pay-As-Go Policy

Mayor J. P. Ryan was among the first Canadian municipal heads to adopt formally a pay-as-you-go policy in 1938. With the exception of the Grand River conservation plan, entered into before the outbreak of war, Brantford has not contracted new obligations for capital expenditures. The Grand River plan is expected to cost the city $175,000, which must be financed through the sale of debentures in 1942 and Mayor Ryan has recommended that this financing be carried out through ten-year debentures, and also that a callable clause at par be inserted in the new debentures. He points out that if this had been done in previous years the city would now be able to refinance certain high interest bearing long term debentures at a saving of thousands of dollars in interest.

Spending by the city dropped from $1,439,139 in 1939 to $1,362,492 in 1940 and has again been reduced by $1,276,663 for 1941. Through reduced taxation, revenues have also been cut from $1,451,781 in 1939 to $1,325,418 in 1941, despite which the overall surplus has risen from $12,642 to $48,755.

Tax arrears have been cut approximately $108,870 in the current year bringing the total of tax arrears outstanding down to $244,000.

Dom. Woollens Works at Capacity

Operations at Approximately Last Year's Level —Pay 3% on Preferred

Operations of Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd. throughout the current year have been maintained at or near capacity, closely approximating last year's scale of production.

Company officials are unwilling to estimate current earnings because the amount of depreciation for 1941 has not yet been determined and because there are still uncertainties to be cleared up concerning the level of excess profits taxes. No final settlement of these taxes for 1940 has been arrived at although the company has made application to the Board of Referees for a standard profits figure.

A dividend of 3% (60 cents per share) has been declared on the 6% prefered stock, payable Jan. 2, 1942, to shareholders of record Dec. 15. This is the second payment to be made on the preferred stock, an initial dividend of 3% having been disbursed Jan. 2, 1941.

Anglo-Norwegian Pays Dividend on Arrears

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Directors of Anglo-Norwegian Holdings Ltd. have declared a dividend of $3.50 a share on the outstanding preferred stock, payable Dec. 1 to shareholders of record Nov. 28. This dividend is in respect of arrears for the half year ending on June 30, 1938. At the end of this year the stock will be in arrears $17.50 a share.

St. Pierre Elected Bankers' Head

Association Moves to Montreal For Two-year Term

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers Association, in Toronto last week, Charles St. Pierre, general manager of the Banque Canadienne Nationale was elected president (see page 6), to succeed H. T. Jaffray who retires. Mr. Jaffray is general manager of the Imperial Bank.

Vice-presidents elected were:

A. E. ARSCOTT, general manager, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

G. W. SPINNEY, joint general manager, Bank of Montreal, Montreal.

S. G. DOBSON, general manager, Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal.

ROBERT RAE, general manager, Dominion Bank, Toronto.

Members of Executive Council

H. D. BURNS, general manager, Bank of Nova Scotia.

F. H. MARSH, general manager, Bank of Toronto.

J. U. BOYER, general manager, Provincial Bank.

H. T. JAFFRAY, general manager, Imperial Bank.

H. A. STEVENSON, general manager, Barclays Bank (Canada).

The president and other officers of the association are usually elected for two years at a time. As five of the 10 chartered banks have their general managers located at Toronto and five at Montreal, the presidency alternates every two years between the two cities. The offices of the association and the permanent staff are always located in the city in which the president resides. Accordingly as the new president, Mr. St. Pierre, is located at Montreal, the offices and staff of the association will, about the end of the year, move to Montreal, where they will be for the next two years.

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TORONTO

Dosco Plate Mill Ready Next April

Opening of Plant Dependent on Deliveries of Motors

MONTREAL—Depending upon delivery of motor equipment, Dominion Steel and Coal Corp.'s new plate mill at Sydney, N.S., is expected to be in operation next April.

The renovated plant, which will be one of the largest in Canada, will produce plates for ships of various sizes. It will be known as the "110-inch mill" employing about 120 hands on a three-shift basis.

The mill was originally built as the last Great War came to a close at a cost of some $1 million, but it was never put into operation. Last spring it was decided to renovate it and bring it up to present-day standards.

Who Will Replace Your Earning Power?

When your earning power stops, on whom will you depend for income? . . . Who will support your family if you die? . . .

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THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

Toronto and Montreal Exchanges

The following table is confined to official prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. Where no transaction is recorded, bid and asked prices are given. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are published. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for such quotations.

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 17

A

Range 1941 High	Low	Div R'te $	Nov15 Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last Nov. 10	Week end. Nov. 17 H	L	Cl'se
1.15	.50	*	...	Abitibi	635	.90	.90	.75	.85
9½	4	*	...	Do. pref. 6%	685	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
15	8	*	...	Do. pref. 7%	75	14	13	13	13
3	1	.	...	Acme Glove	....	(2½ bid — asked)			
60	50	6.50	10.8	Do. pref.	15	60	60	60	60
14	11½	80+20c	7½	Agnew Surp.	....	(13½ bid 13¾ asked)			
108	105	7	6.6	Do. pref.	....	(110 bid — asked)			
1.50	.75	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	175	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
33	24½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(28 bid 32 asked)			
10½	7	.	...	Algoma Steel	152	8½	8¾	7½	8½
97½	84½	5	5.8	Do. pref.	....	(82 bid 86 asked)			
115	95	8+2	9.9	Aluminium	769	101¾	102	98	100
120	115	6	5.2	Do. pref.	....	(113½ bid 125 asked)			
8½	5½	25c	...	Amal. Electric	20	7½	8½	6½	8½
37	37	60c	1.6	Amer. Cyn. B.	....	(33 bid — asked)			
46½	44	2.75	5.9	Ang. Can. T. p	....	(— bid 46 asked)			
19½	14¾	60+60c	7	Asbestos	1016	17¾	17½	17½	17½
17½	14½	1	5.9	Assoc. Brew.	100	17½	17	17	17
111	108½	7	6.3	Do. pref.	....	(111 bid — asked)			
*2	2	.	...	Assoc. T. & T.A.	....	(— bid — asked)			
‡24	24	96c	..	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 23 asked)			
§103	101	5.50	5.3	Ault & Wiborg.	....	(102 bid — asked)			

B

High	Low	Div $	Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last	H	L	Cl'se
147	140	8	5.6	Bk. Can. Nat.	50	145	145	143	143
195	171	8	4.3	Bk. Montreal	94	186½	187	184	185
285	267	12	4.3	Bk. N. Scotia	39	273	276	273	276
255	240	10	3.9	Bk. Toronto	2	255	255	255	255
8½	8½	.	...	Barber Ellis	....	(8½ bid — asked)			
*5	4½	.	...	Barcelona	....	(— bid — asked)			
1.25	.35	.	...	Barker's Bread.	....	(.35 bid — asked)			
22	16	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 15½ asked)			
14¾	10	1+25c	9	Bathurst Pr.	293	14½	14	13¾	13¾
3	1	.	...	Do. (B)	4	2½	1½	1½	1½
4	2	.	...	Beath & Sons	5	4	4	4	4
8	4½	.	...	Beatty Bros.	....	(7 bid 7¾ asked)			
102¾	92	6	6.5	Do. pref.	....	(100 bid 101 asked)			
90	88	7	7.8	Do. 2nd pref.	....	(83 bid — asked)			
11	6½	.	...	Beauharnois	110	9¾	9¾	9¾	9½
80	80	4	5	Belding Cort.	....	(80 bid 86 asked)			
128	124	7	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(125 bid — asked)			
160½	137	8	5.4	Bell Telephone	912	149	149¾	147½	147½
6½	5	30c	5	Bertram & Sons	....	(6 bid 6½ asked)			
8¾	7	60c	8	Biltmore Hats	....	(7½ bid 7½ asked)			
6	3	.	...	Blue Ribbon	....	(2 bid 3½ asked)			
37½	30	2.50	7.3	Do. pref.	5	33	34	34	34
10	9½	60c	6.3	Blue Top Br. A	....	(10 bid 11 asked)			
7	7	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(8 bid 11½ asked)			
22	19	1.30	6.5	Brant. Cord. pf.	....	(20½ bid 21½ asked)			
8½	5	40c	...	Brazilian Tr.	1905	7½	7½	7½	7¾
6½	2¾	50+10c	..	Brew. & Distil.	270	5½	5½	5¾	5½
6½	6½	30c	4.6	Bright, T. G.	....	(6½ bid — asked)			
90	90	6	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(91 bid — asked)			
18¾	15	1	5.7	Brit. Amer. Oil	1677	17½	17¾	17½	17½
14	9¾	.	...	B. C. Packers	5	14	14	14	14
26½	22	2	8.5	B. C. Power A.	158	23½	23¾	23½	23½
2	1	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(1¾ bid 3½ asked)			
6½	4½	.	...	Bruck S. Mills.	90	5½	5½	5½	5½
15¾	11½	70+10c	6	Building Prod.	450	13¾	13½	13½	13½
10¾	7¾	60c	7.5	Burlington St'l	....	(8 bid 8½ asked)			

C

High	Low	Div $	Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last	H	L	Cl'se
§70	70	.	...	Calgary Power.	....	(— bid — asked)			
103	98½	6	6	Do. pref.	25	100	100½	100½	100½
3½	1½	.	...	Canada Bread.	....	(2¾ bid 3 asked)			
104	95	6	5.9	Do. pref.	....	(102½ bid — asked)			
46	35	2.50	5.6	Do. pref. B.	6	45	45	45	45
5	3¾	40c	8	Canada Bud	20	5	5	5	5
7	4	.	...	Canada Cement	396	4½	4½	4¾	4½
102	89¾	6.50	6.4	Do. pref.	353	100	102	100½	102
5¾	5¾	40c	...	Can. Cr. Stone.	....	(— bid 5 asked)			
106	102¾	5	4.7	Canada Cycle p	....	(105½ bid — asked)			
27	20½	1.50	6.8	C. & D. Sugar.	1090	22½	22½	22	22
19	15	1.50	8.3	Can. Forg. (A).	....	(17½ bid 19 asked)			
18	15½	‡1.50	..	Do. (B)	....	(17½ bid 19 asked)			
50	35	7.50	...	Can. Iron	....	(39 bid — asked)			
80	70	6	8.2	Do. pref.	....	(74 bid — asked)			
§390	390	20	...	Canada Life	....	(— bid — asked)			
39	32	2+50c	6.6	Can. Malting.	7	37½	38	37	38
11	5	90c	..	Can. Nor. Pr.	....	(5 bid 6¾ asked)			
99	84	7	8.2	Do. pref.	18	86	85	85	85
92	74	4	4.5	Can. Packers	15	90	89	89	89
136	120	8	6.4	Can. Perman.	6	125½	125½	125½	125½
9	8	50c	...	Can. Starch	....	(8 bid — asked)			
108	108	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(108 bid — asked)			
7	2½	.	...	Can. Steamsh's.	747	6	6½	6	6
28½	26	2.50	8.9	Do. pref.	696	27½	28	27½	28
8½	6½	40+10c	..	Can. Vinegars	20	8½	8½	8	8
61	50	4	6.7	Can. W. Cable.	40	60	60	60	60
23	17½	2	9.1	Do. (B)	....	(22 bid 24 asked)			
107	106	6.50	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(109 bid — asked)			
1.00	.50	.	...	Can. Bakeries.	15	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
50	20	‡4.50	..	Do. pref.	....	(47 bid 50 asked)			
163	143	8	5.2	Can. Bk. Com.	141	151	154	150	154
1.60	.60	.	...	Can. Breweries	1005	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20
27½	20	3	11.1	Do. pref.	371	26¾	27	26¾	26¾
36	31	1.50+50c	6	Can. Bronze.	....	(32 bid 34 asked)			
106	103	5	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
7¾	5	50c	7.2	Can. Canners.	....	(6½ bid 7 asked)			
23	18	1+20c■	5½	Do. 1st pfd.	70	21½	21½	21½	21½
10½	8	60+20c■	7½	Do. 2nd pfd.	60	10½	10½	10½	10½
8½	4½	.	...	Can. Car & F'y	220	5¾	6½	5½	6
27½	19	‡1.32	..	Do. pref.	510	22½	22¾	22½	22½
29	18½	1+50c	5.3	Can. Celanese.	505	27½	28	27½	28
126	110	7+60c	6	Do. pref.	41	123	124	123	124
23¾	21	1	4.2	Do. Rights	....	(23 bid — asked)			
19	15	2	11.7	Can. Convert.	....	(17½ bid 18½ asked)			
106½	90	4+2	6	Can. Cottons	....	(— bid 107½ asked)			
118½	105	6	5.2	Do. pref.	....	(115 bid — asked)			
22	14	.	...	Can. Dredge	....	(14½ bid 17 asked)			
100	99½	6	6	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	(95 bid — asked)			
15	9	1.90	14	Can. For. Inv.	....	(13½ bid — asked)			
106	104	8	7.5	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
220	210	8	3.8	Can. Gen. Elec.	....	(210 bid — asked)			
8½	7	50c	6.2	Can. G. Inv.	....	(7¾ bid — asked)			
4	1½	25c	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	400	3	3½	3	3½
3½	1½	25c	...	Do. (B)	1260	3½	3½	3½	3½
208	150	‡4.75	..	Can. Indust. B.	41	172	172	172	172
176	158	7	4.2	Do. pref.	18	165	170	168½	168½
.30	.20	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	(.30 bid .50 asked)			
50	41	2	4.4	Do. pref.	....	(40 bid 50 asked)			
15	12	1	7.2	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	(13 bid — asked)			
9	5	.	...	Can. Locomo.	70	7	7½	7	7
.95	.50	4c	...	Can. Marconi	300	.50	.70	.70	.70
18	12	50+70c	6½	Can. Oil	75	16	18	18	18
123	118	8	6.5	Do. pref.	....	(122½ bid 124½ asked)			
7½	4½	.	...	Can. Pacific	1711	6½	6½	6	6½
.60	.10	.	...	C. Pr. & Pa. In.	....	(.25 bid .50 asked)			
3	1¾	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(2 bid 2½ asked)			
5	2	.	...	Can. Vickers	50	4	4	3¾	4
26	9½	.	...	Do. pref.	250	24	25½	24½	25½
9	8½	1	...	C. Wallpaper A.	....	(9 bid — asked)			
10	8	1	...	Do. (B)	5	9	9½	9½	9½
45	26	2	5.2	Can. West'ho'se	....	(38 bid — asked)			
21	18	1.50+25c▲		Can. Wire Box	5	21	21	21	21
1.30	.75	.	...	Capital Estates.	....	1.10 bid 1.20 asked			
119½	117½	5	4.2	Carnation, pfd.	....	(120 bid — asked)			
9½	7	50c	...	Catelli Food	....	(5 bid 8 asked)			
11	8	75c	6.8	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 12 asked)			
2.00	1.70	.	...	Celtic Knit	....	(— bid — asked)			
155	145	8	5.5	Cent. Can. L'n.	....	(— bid 145 asked)			
92	82	4	4.9	Chart. Trust	....	(76 bid 82 asked)			
3¾	3½	.	...	Ch. Gal Wines.	....	(3¾ bid 4 asked)			
.32	.10	.	...	Chem. Research	....	(.12 bid .15 asked)			
.40	.25	.	...	City Gas & El.	....	(.25 bid — asked)			
.10	.03	.	...	Claude Neon	....	(.05 bid .08 asked)			
1.50	1.20	12c	...	Coast Brew	150	1.30	1.35	1.32	1.35
6½	3¾	‡50c	...	Cockshutt Plow	1915	4¾	6½	5	6
2.37	1.50	15c	...	Comm. Alcohol	1540	2.12	2.50	2.25	2.50
6	5	40c	7.3	Do. pref.	25	5½	5½	5½	5½
4½	3	‡40c	...	Conduits Nat.	36	3	4½	3½	4½
14	8	60c	5.7	Cons. Bakeries.	65	10½	10½	10½	10½
.03	.02	.	...	Cons. Div. Sec.	....	(.02 bid — asked)			
8	7	75c	10.3	Do. pref.	....	(7¾ bid — asked)			
4½	2½	.	...	Cons. Paper	3014	3½	3½	3½	3½
4	3	.	...	Cons. Press	....	(2¾ bid 4¾ asked)			
81	78½	‡3.50	...	Cons. Sand. pf.	....	(80 bid 81½ asked)			
41¾	31½	1+1.50	6.5	Cons. Smelt.	1575	38½	38¾	37¾	38½
145	111	8	6.5	Consumers' Gas	4	126	122	121	122
70	30	5.25+3.50▲		Corr. P. B. p.	....	(61½ bid 69 asked)			
25	20	1.20+15c	6½	Cosmos Imp.	1	23½	20	20	20
31	24½	2	7.2	Crown Cork	....	(25½ bid 28 asked)			
1½	1½	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	50	1½	1½	1½	1½
35	28	3	9.2	Crow's N. Coal	100	31½	32½	32½	32½
1.05	.50	.	...	Cub Aircraft	....	(.55 bid .60 asked)			

D, E

High	Low	Div $	Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last	H	L	Cl'se
11½	9½	1	...	David & Fre. A	....	(9¾ bid — asked)			
1.60	1.00	.	...	Do. (B)	....	1.25 bid 2.00 asked			
8½	7	.	...	de Havilland	40	8½	8	8	8
75	75	‡7	...	Do. pref.	....	(70 bid 80 asked)			
1.50	.80	.	...	Disher Steel	....	(.95 bid 1.10 asked)			
10½	8	‡1.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(10 bid 14 asked)			
28½	18½	2.22	9.2	Distill-Seagram	645	24	24	23¾	24
98	84	5	5.4	Do. pref.	....	(85 bid 98 asked)			
30	30	2.50	8.3	Dom. Ang. Inv.	....	(30 bid 33 asked)			
75	70	5	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(73¾ bid 84 asked)			
200	184	10	5.1	Dom. Bank	96	188	193	190	193
27½	21	1.20	5.1	Dom. Bridge	405	23	23¾	22½	23¾
21	15½	.	...	Dom. Coal, pf.	....	(16½ bid 17½ asked)			
28	15	.	...	Dom. Engineer.	50	22	25	25	25
24	17	1	5.6	Dom. Foundries	622	18	19½	17½	19½
107½	104	6	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid 110 asked)			
126	108	5	4.6	Dom. Glass	20	108	108	108	108
155	140	7	4.6	Do. pref.	40	150½	150½	150	150
29½	27	1.20+40c	6	Dom. Oilcloth	....	(— bid 27 asked)			
.70	.45	.	...	Dom. Scot. Inv.	208	.60	.60	.60	.60
27	22½	‡2.25	...	Do. pref.	....	(24¾ bid 27 asked)			
1¾	1½	.	...	Dom. Square	50	1½	1½	1½	1½
9¾	6	.	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	665	7	7	6¾	6¾
6	3½	.	...	Dom. Stores	170	5½	5½	5	5
6	3¾	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	220	4½	4½	4½	4½
89	82¾	5.50	6.3	Do. pref.	100	88	87¾	87½	87½
83	69	5	6.4	Dom. Textile	153	77	78	77	77
155	140	7	4.6	Do. pref.	10	153	153	153	153
1.75	.50	.	...	Dom. Woollens.	....	1.10 bid 1.50 asked			
9½	6	60c	7.4	Do. pref.	280	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
5¾	2¾	10c	...	Donnacona P.A.	345	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
5¾	2½	10c	...	Do. (B)	....	(4½ bid 5 asked)			
7	4	.	...	Dryden Paper	90	6	6	5½	5½
.50	.50	.	...	East Koot. Pr.	....	(— bid .50 asked)			
10	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(6 bid — asked)			
.75	.25	.	...	East Dairies	....	(— bid .75 asked)			
10½	5½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(7½ bid 10 asked)			
13½	10	1	9.5	East Steel	50	10	10½	10½	10½
4½	4	.	...	East Theat.	....	(6 bid — asked)			
3	2	.	...	Easy Washing	....	(3 bid — asked)			
25	21½	2	...	Economic Inv.	....	(— bid 26 asked)			
8	4½	80c	...	Electrolux	....	(4¾ bid — asked)			
3¾	2	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	215	3¾	3¾	3½	3½
30	23	2.50	8.3	English Electric	50	29	30	30	30
5¾	3	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 4 asked)			
5¾	5	15c	3	Equitable Life.	....	(5 bid 5½ asked)			

F, G

High	Low	Div $	Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last	H	L	Cl'se
3.00	1.30	.	...	Fairchild Air.	305	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.37
20	16	1	5.6	Fam. Players	....	(— bid 20 asked)			
28	20¾	(.50+25c)	8	Fanny Farmer	874	22½	23	22½	23
6	3½	.	...	Fleet Aircraft.	350	3¾	4	3¾	4
§1.50	.75	.	...	Fleury Bissell	....	(.20 bid .50 asked)			
15	10	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(9 bid 12 asked)			
28	14¾	1	6.7	Ford Motor A.	2843	17½	17¾	17½	17½
18½	15	1	5.8	Do. (B)	55	17	17½	17½	17½
.15	.15	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	....	(— bid .20 asked)			
16¾	10¾	½	6.2	Foundation Co.	110	16	16	16	16
12½	4½	.	...	Fraser Cos.	112	12	12½	12½	12½
13	5¾	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	607	12½	13	12½	12½
.50	.50	.	...	Freiman	....	(.50 bid — asked)			
47	41	‡3	...	Do. pref.	....	(50 bid — asked)			
9¾	5½	‡55c	..	Gatineau Pwr.	230	6	6½	6	6½
90	69	5	6.7	Do. pref.	61	74½	74½	73	74
95½	73	5.50	6.9	Do. 5½% pref.	5	78	79	79	79
1.25	.15	.	...	Do. Rights	90	.20	.25	.25	.25
7½	4½	.	...	Gen. St. Wares.	1550	5½	5¾	5½	5½
94	86	7+27c■	..	Do. pref.	30	93	92	91	92
80	66	2.50+1.50	5	Goodyear T.	10	77	78	77½	78
56	52¾	2.50	4.7	Do. pref.	135	53¾	54½	53½	54½
67	67	‡5	...	Gould Pumps	3		67	67	67
4	2½	.	...	Gt. Lakes Pap.	....	(1½ bid 3½ asked)			
§29	18½	‡75c	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 17 asked)			
3½	1½	.	...	Do. Vot. tr. c.	22	2½	2	2½	2½
19¾	12	‡75c	..	Do. Vot. tr. p.	108	17	17	16½	16½
5½	1½	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	4	4	4	4	4
30	25	‡4.50	..	Do. pref.	....	(26½ bid 35 asked)			
11½	9½	60c	5.8	Greening Wire.	....	(10 bid 12½ asked)			
§1.25	1.25	10c	...	Growers' Wine.	....	(— bid — asked)			
4½	2½	.	...	Gurd, Chas.	25	2¾	3	3	3
§107½	106½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 90 asked)			
4½	2	.	...	Gypsum, Lime.	1805	3¾	4	3	4

H, I

High	Low	Div $	Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last	H	L	Cl'se
17	16½	1	...	Halifax Fire	....	(15 bid — asked)			
5½	2½	.	...	Ham. Bridge	....	(3½ bid 3¾ asked)			
36	34½	2+2▲	5½	Ham. Cot., pf.	....	(35 bid 37 asked)			
1.50	.50	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	399	.50	1.50	1.40	1.40
75	65	5	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(75½ bid 90 asked)			
3½	2½	20+10c	..	Harding Carpet	....	(3¾ bid 4 asked)			
.25	.25	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	(.25 bid 1.00 asked)			
4	2	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(2½ bid — asked)			
11	8½	50c	4.8	Hinde & Dauch	45	11	10½	10½	10½
•20	20	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	(— bid — asked)			
35	35	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(40 bid 45 asked)			
17½	14	2	11.8	Honey Dew	....	(14 bid 18 asked)			
16	10½	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	111	15	14½	14¾	14¾
101	94	6	6	Do. pref.	55	100	100	100	100
18	10½	1	9.5	Humberstone S	50	10½	10½	10½	10½
8½	3½	.	...	Hunts (A)	100	7	7½	7½	7½
8½	2	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(6½ bid 8½ asked)			
57	52	4	7.5	Huron & E. Mt.	2	56½	53	53	53
9½	8	80c	...	Do. 20% pd.	....	(8½ bid 10 asked)			
.80	.60	.	...	Hydro Electric.	....	(— bid 1.25 asked)			
205	192	10	4.9	Imperial Bank.	37	202	205	203	205
10½	8½	50c	5.2	Imperial Oil	4593	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾
14	11	40+22½c	5	Imperial Tob.	2601	12½	12½	12	12½
7	5	6%	..	Do. pref.	2	7½	6	6	6
16	10	‡75c	..	Indust. Accept.	....	(10 bid — asked)			
25	23	3	...	Inter-City Bak.	....	(23 bid 33 asked)			
50	39	‡5+1	...	Inter'c Coal	....	(42 Aug. 5)			
§120	120	8	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
16¾	12½	1.50	11.9	Inter. Bronze	25	12½	12¾	12½	12¾
25	20	1.50	7.4	Do. pref.	115	20½	20½	20½	20½
.30	.25	3c	...	Int. Coal & C.	....	(.25 bid .40 asked)			
10½	6	.	...	Int. Metal Ind.	....	(7½ bid 9 asked)			
105	93	6+6▲	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(96½ bid 99 asked)			
100	93	6+6▲	6.2	Do. pref. A.	....	(96 bid 112 asked)			
115¾	109½	5	4.5	Int. Mill., pf.	16	111½	111½	111½	111½
38½	29½	2	6.1	Int. Nickel	5697	33½	33½	31¾	32¾
156	150	7	4.5	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
2½	2	.	...	Int. Paints	25	2	2	2	2
15	15	1+25c▲	..	Do. pref.	....	(13½ bid 20 asked)			
16	13	1	6.4	Int. Pete.	3320	15½	16	15½	15¾
3½	2	.	...	Int. Power	....	(2½ bid — asked)			
92	79½	7	7.8	Do. pref.	267	90	92	89	92
*11¾	10½	.	...	Int. St. Rlty. A.	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
*4	3½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 4 asked)			
9½	5	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	20	7	5¾	5½	5¾
.25	.10	.	...	Do. (B)	1000	.15	.15	.15	.15

J, K, L

High	Low	Div $	Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last	H	L	Cl'se
13	13	68c	5.2	Jam. Pub. Ser.	....	(— bid 13 asked)			
§135	128	7	5.5	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 120 asked)			
11	8	1	...	Kelvinator	....	(— bid 11 asked)			
15	5	.	...	L. St. John Pr.	....	(— bid 12 asked)			
1.25	.40	.	...	Lake Sulphite	5	.90	1.00	1.00	1.00
18½	11½	1	6.1	Lake of Woods	85	16½	17	16½	16½
125½	110	7	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 125½ asked)			
53	43	4	8	Landed Bank	10	47½	50	50	50
12	8½	70+12½c	..	Lang, J. A.	....	(9¾ bid 13 asked)			
*3½	2½	.	...	Langley's	....	(1 bid — asked)			
25	15	2	...	Do. pref.	5	24	22	22	22
11	9	80c	7.3	Laura Secord	440	11	11	10½	11
12	6½	.	...	Legare, pref.	....	(9 bid 9½ asked)			
3½	2½	‡15c	...	Levy Bros.	....	(2 bid — asked)			
6½	4½	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	5	4½	5	5	5
53	50	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(50 bid — asked)			
28	24	1+25c	4.8	Loblaw (A)	470	25¾	26	25½	26
26	22	1+25c	5.3	Do. (B)	550	24	23½	23	23½

M

High	Low	Div $	Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last	H	L	Cl'se
1.00	1.00	.	...	Mackenzie Air.	....	(— bid — asked)			
2	2	.	...	Mackin. Steel	....	(— bid 4 asked)			
60	50	‡3.75	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 70 asked)			
15¾	11	.	...	Maclaren Pr.	76	15	14¾	14¾	14¾
8¾	7	.	...	M. L. Gardens.	5	8¾	8	8	8
7½	5	40c	6.9	Do. pref.	60	6½	6½	5¾	5¾
4½	1¾	.	...	Maple Leaf M.	296	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
6¾	2½	.	...	Do. pref.	80	5	5½	5	5½
16½	15	75+10c	5	Maritime Tele.	....	(16½ bid — asked)			
16¾	16	70c	4.2	Do. pref.	....	(16½ bid — asked)			
17½	14¾	.	...	Marcus Loew's.	....	(18 bid — asked)			
•100	100	7+5.25▲		Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
3½	2	.	...	Massey-Harris	1505	2¾	2¾	2	2½
60½	25	.	...	Do. pref.	256	53¾	54½	53½	53½
5	3½	.	...	Do. com. new	550	3¾	3	3¾	3¾
12½	11½	.	...	Do. pfd. new.	410	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
5¾	3	.	...	McColl Fron.	290	4½	4½	4½	4½
98	85	6	6.7	Do. pref.	100	89	90	88	90
2.00	.75	.	...	Melchers	....	1.00 bid 2.00 asked			
5¾	5	60c	10.3	Do. pref.	50	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
*1½	1½	.	...	Mercantile Tran	....	(— bid — asked)			
*5	5	6%	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
7½	3	.	...	Mercury Mills.	20	3½	3½	3	3
50	45	2.50	5	Mitchell, J. S.	....	(— bid 50 asked)			
14	7½	1.50	10.7	Mitchell, Robt.	105	13	14	14	14
17½	15	80+40c	7	Mod. Contain.	....	(15¾ bid 16¾ asked)			
98	97½	5.50	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 100 asked)			
2	1½	.	...	Monarch Knit	....	(— bid — asked)			
75	50	7	...	Do. pref.	....	(50 bid 60 asked)			
65	55	4	6.7	Montreal Cot.	....	(57 bid — asked)			
118	110	7	6.2	Do. pref.	....	(113 bid — asked)			
1.00	.25	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	(.25 bid 2.25 asked)			
29½	20½	1.50	6.4	Mont. L. & Pr.	2577	23¾	23¾	23½	23½
50½	47½	.	...	Do. Notes	1	49¾	49½	49½	49½
15	15	1.25	8.3	Montreal Loan.	....	(14 bid — asked)			
.60	.15	.	...	Mtl. Refrig & S	....	(.30 bid .85 asked)			
11¾	9¾	1.25	...	Do. pref.	....	(12 bid — asked)			
30	25	*1.96	...	Montreal Tele.	....	(25 bid 27 asked)			
52	15	.	...	Montreal Trams	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
47½	41	2.22+60c	6	Moore Corp.	253	45	45½	45	45½
188	176	7	3.9	Do. pref. (A)	....	(178 bid 186 asked)			
279	265	7	2.6	Do. pref. (B).	....	(268 bid — asked)			
.05	.05	.	...	Muirheads	....	(.05 bid .25 asked)			
§1	1	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			

N, O

High	Low	Div $	Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last	H	L	Cl'se
28	19	2	7.5	Nat. Breweries.	341	26	26¾	26	26
40	35	1.75	4.4	Do. pref.	76	39	40	39	40
5½	3¾	.	...	Nat. Grocers	....	(4¾ bid 5 asked)			
26½	24½	1.50	5.8	Do. pref.	175	26	26½	26	26½
8½	7	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe A	125	8½	8½	8½	8½
39	30½	2	5.9	Nat. Steel Car.	178	33	33½	33	33½
150	140	8	5.7	National Tr.	....	(130 bid 140 asked)			
§9½	9½	‡30c	..	Neon Prod.	....	(— bid — asked)			
25½	15	2	11.2	Niag. W. Weav.	25	18	17½	17½	17½
3¾	2	.	...	Noorduyn Av.	....	(2 bid 3 asked)			
.90	.35	.	...	North Star Oil.	....	(.40 bid .80 asked)			
3¾	2¾	35c	10.8	Do. pref.	20	3½	3½	3½	3½
87	86	6	6.9	N. S. L. & Pr.	....	(88 bid 90 asked)			
108	102	6	5.6	Do. pref.	....	107 bid 107½ asked			
22½	18	1	4.5	Ogilvie Flour	345	21½	22	21	22
155	145	7	4.6	Do. pref.	5	152	153	153	153
113	105	5	4.7	Ontario Loan.	....	109 bid 113¾ asked			
3	3	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	(— bid 3 asked)			
45	35	‡3	...	Do. pref.	....	(38 bid 45 asked)			
10	7	1	...	Do. Scripts	....	(7 bid — asked)			
10	8½	1	...	Ont. Steel	....	(— bid — asked)			
110	110	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 120 asked)			
2.00	1.00	.	...	Orange Crush.	....	(— bid 1.20 asked)			
6½	3	.	...	Do. pref.	1107	4	3	3	3
8½	5	40c	5.9	Ott. Car Air.	....	(5 bid 6¾ asked)			
16	12	1.20	10	Ottawa El. Rly.	....	(14 bid — asked)			
11	4¾	60c	12	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	297	5	5	4¾	5
99	85	5	5.9	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 90 asked)			

P, Q, R

High	Low	Div $	Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last	H	L	Cl'se
35	32	3c	..	Pacific Coyle	503	33	33	33	33
106½	95½	5	4.8	Page Hersey	131	104	104½	102½	103½
4¾	4¾	.	...	Pantepec Oil	....	(— bid 6½ asked)			
30½	25	2	6.6	Paton Mfg.	....	(30 bid 50 asked)			
115	115	7	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(112½ bid — asked)			
52	46	3	6	Penmans	....	(49 bid 50 asked)			
124	120	6	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(122½ bid — asked)			
16½	14	1	7.2	Photo Eng.	....	(11 bid 15 asked)			
99	95½	7	7.2	Porto Rico Pr p	....	96½ bid 100½ asked			
6	2	30c	...	Power Corp.	775	2½	3½	3¾	3½
98	75	6	7.9	Do. pref.	....	(76 bid 78 asked)			
43	28	3	8.8	Do. 2nd pref.	....	(31 bid 34 asked)			
9½	6½	1	14	Pressed Metals.	320	7½	7½	7	7
12½	8¾	.	...	Price Bros.	415	11½	11	10½	10½
75	61	5.50	7.7	Do. pref.	....	(69 bid 71 asked)			
7	5½	40c	7.3	Prov. Transport	30	5½	6	5½	5½
14½	9½	1	8.2	Quebec Power.	120	12½	12¾	12½	12½
4	4	.	...	Que. Telephone.	....	(4 bid 4½ asked)			
30	24	2	6.7	Real Estate L'n	....	(26½ bid — asked)			
5	3	25c	...	Regent Knit	....	(3 bid 5 asked)			
18	15½	1.60	9.4	Do. pref.	24	16½	17	17	17
4½	2½	.	...	Reliance Grain.	....	(3 bid 6 asked)			
65	60	6.50	10	Do. pref.	....	(60 bid — asked)			
20	15½	2	11.1	River S. Mill	....	(17½ bid 28 asked)			
10	9	60c	6.7	Rolland Pap.	....	(— bid 9 asked)			
95	88	6	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(91½ bid — asked)			
167½	148	8	5.2	Royal Bank	340	156	156½	154	155
17½	14	80c	4.6	Russell Indust.	....	(17½ bid 18 asked)			
175	145	7	4	Do. pref.	....	(170 bid 180 asked)			

S

High	Low	Div $	Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last	H	L	Cl'se
107	103	5.50	5.2	Saguenay Pr. p.	75	105½	105½	105½	105½
34½	34½	‡75c	..	Sangamo	....	(24¾ bid 33½ asked)			
9	6½	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A).	....	(6 bid 8 asked)			
1	¾	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(1 bid 3 asked)			
..	..	.	...	Scythes & Co.	....	(15 bid 19¾ asked)			
..	..	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(25 bid 26 asked)			
17	12	90c	6.5	Shawinigan Pr.	3048	14½	14½	13¾	13½
12¾	8½	.	...	Sher. Wms.	....	(12 bid — asked)			
115½	108½	7+1.75▲	6	Do. pref.	....	(115 bid — asked)			
7	3	40c	5.7	Silverwoods	58	7	7	6½	7
6¾	5½	40c	5.9	Do. pref.	256	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
8	5¾	60c	7.5	Simon & Sons	20	6¾	8	8	8
106	105	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 104 asked)			
11	9	.	...	Simpson, A.	5	10	9	9	9
5	2	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 4 asked)			
100	91	6.50	6.8	Do. pref.	122	95½	96	95	95
135	132	6	4.4	Simpson, R., pf.	....	(132 bid 140 asked)			
11	8	80c	8.6	So. Can. Pr.	8	9½	9½	9½	9½
106	97	6	5.9	Do. pref.	4	101	101	101	101
2½	1½	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	1775	2	2½	1½	1½
18	13	1	6.3	Do. (A)	760	15½	16	15	16
22	19	1+50c	7.5	St. Law. Flour.	3	21½	20	20	20
120	110	7	5.8	Do. pref.	15	115	120	116	120
43	31	2	4.8	St. Law. Pap. p	42	41	42	36½	42
12½	8	‡1.25	...	Stand. Chem.	....	(11½ bid 12 asked)			
5	1	.	...	Stand. Clay	....	(2 bid 2½ asked)			
.90	.50	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	....	(.50 bid .75 asked)			
5	2½	‡62½c	..	Do. pref.	100	4	4	4	4
4	2½	20c	...	Stand. Radio	110	3½	3½	3½	3½
25	18	60+60c	6	Stedman Bros.	....	(20½ bid 24 asked)			
70	59½	3	4.5	Steel of Can.	390	66½	66¾	65	66
76	64	3	4.1	Do. pref.	181	72	73	72	72
3½	2	.	...	Sterling Coal	....	(— bid 5 asked)			
.15	.15	.	...	Stop & Shop	....	(— bid .20 asked)			
15	10	80+50c■		Stuart, D. A. pf.	....	(13½ bid 14½ asked)			
§3½	2½	.	...	Supersilk, H. A.	....	(— bid 2½ asked)			
3	2½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 3 asked)			
70	70	5	7.2	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 73 asked)			
30	19	1+25c	6.6	Sup. Pete. ord.	....	(— bid 20 asked)			
27	19½	1+25c	6.4	Do. com.	....	(19 bid 21½ asked)			

T, U, V

High	Low	Div $	Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last	H	L	Cl'se
11½	9½	80c	7.3	Tamblyn	540	11	11½	11	11
52¾	52½	2.50	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(52¾ bid — asked)			
§3	3	.	...	Thayers	....	(1½ bid 6 asked)			
§36	20	2.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(21 bid 35 asked)			
2	1	.	...	Thrift Stores	....	(1 bid 2½ asked)			
10	8	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(10 bid — asked)			
10	6	60c	7	Tip Top Tailors	5	9	8½	8½	8½
107	100	7	6.6	Do. pref.	10	101½	106	106	106
1.60	1.00	.	...	Tooke Bros.	....	1.00 bid — asked)			
13	11	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(10 bid — asked)			
21½	19	1	5.2	Tor. Elevators.	....	(17 bid 19 asked)			
51	42	2.62½	5.2	Do. pref.	20	49	50	50	50
80	63	4	5.3	Tor. Gen. Tr.	....	(73 bid 74½ asked)			
82	69	5	6.7	Toronto Mtge.	....	(75 bid 85 asked)			
155	139	7	4.8	Tuckett Tob. p.	19	142	147	147	147
2.00	1.00	.	...	Twin City	....	1.29 bid 1.90 asked			
26½	21½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
14½	10¾	80+20c	9	Union Gas	555	11	11½	11	11½
13½	12	80c	6.2	Un. Amuse. A.	....	(11 bid — asked)			
13½	13	80c	5.9	Do. (B)	....	(11 bid — asked)			
.85	.60	.	...	United Distill.	....	(.85 bid .95 asked)			
40½	30	3	7.9	United Fuel, pf.	35	38	38	37	37
5¾	2½	.	...	Do. (B) pref.	180	3¾	3½	3¾	3¾
4¾	1	.	...	United Secs.	....	(2 bid 2¾ asked)			
5½	2¾	.	...	United Steel	485	3¾	4	3½	3½
4	3	.	...	Viau Bisc.	....	(3 bid — asked)			
60	50	5	10	Do. pref.	....	(51 bid — asked)			

W, Y, Z

High	Low	Div $	Y'ld %	Stock	Sales	Last	H	L	Cl'se
38	23½	2	5.6	Wabasso Cot.	25	36½	36	36	36
48½	36½	4	8.3	Walker-Good.	1420	46½	48	46½	48½
20½	19	1	4.9	Do. pref.	42	20½	20½	20½	20½
1.00	.50	5c	...	Walkerville Br.	625	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
§135	130	7	5.4	W. Koot. Pr. p.	....	(135 bid — asked)			
2.00	.75	.	...	West. C. Flour.	....	1.20 bid 2.00 asked			
26	14	.	...	Do. pref.	30	24	24½	24	24½
60	42	3+1	8	West Grocers	....	(50 bid — asked)			
115	107	7	6.2	Do. pref.	3	110	112	112	112
§15½	11¾	50c	...	W'minster Pap.	....	(— bid 11½ asked)			
12	9	80c	7.8	Weston Ltd.	976	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
98	90	5	5.3	Do. pref.	10	94	94	94	94
18½	14¾	1	5.9	Wilsils	....	(— bid 17 asked)			
1.20	.50	.	...	Winnipeg El. A	....	(.95 bid 1.30 asked)			
1.40	.65	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(.80 bid 1.25 asked)			
8	3¾	.	...	Do. pref.	50	6¾	6¾	6½	6¾
85	73½	7	8.3	Wood, A. & J. p	....	(82 bid 84½ asked)			
55	45	.	...	Woods Mfg., pf.	....	(45 bid 60 asked)			
5½	4	40c	...	York Knitting.	....	(4½ bid 5½ asked)			
•100	100	7	7	Do. 1st pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
13	8½	80c	6.4	Zellers	25	13	13	12½	13
25	23½	1.50	6	Do. pref.	....	(24¾ bid — asked)			

Quotations: § 1940. • 1939. * 1938.
▲ On account of arrears. ‡ Paid in 1940.
■ Participating. ‡ Paid or payable in 1941 to date.
* Paid in 1941 after corporate income tax.
† Payable 25c Dec. 18, 1941; 25c June 18, 1942.

Mining Stocks

Week Ending November 17

A

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 10 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Nov. 17
No	.24	.05	Aldermac	4,200	.14	.13½	.11½	.13
1	.02½	.00½	Amm. Gold	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
No	3.15	1.90	Anglo-Huronian	191	2.55	2.65	2.65	2.65
No	.30	.30	Argus Interests	......	(.10 bid .40 asked)			
No	.03	.01	Arno	......	(.... bid .01½ asked)			
1	.11	.03¾	Arntfield	71,400	.08	.10	.08	.09½
1	.06½	.03¾	Ashley	......	(.05½ bid .06½ asked)			
1	.05	.02	Astoria Quebec	......	(.02 bid .05 asked)			
1	2.45	1.50	Aunor Gold	700	1.70	1.75	1.68	1.68

B

Par Val.	High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 10	High	Low	Close Nov. 17
1	.16½	.05	Bagamac	......	(.07 bid .10 asked)			
1	.08	.04	Bankfield	500	.05	.05	.05	.05
No	.14	.05	Base Metals	6,000	.09½	.10	.09	.10
1	.15	.06	Bear Exploration	8,500	.07½	.07¾	.07½	.07½
1	1.24	1.00	Beattie Gold	610	1.06	1.15	1.02	1.02
1	.09	.03½	Beaufor	600	.06	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	1.00	.90	Berens River	......	(.... bid 1.00 asked)			
1	.15	.07	Bidgood Kirk	56,900	.10½	.13	.10	.12½
1	.11	.05	Bobjo	4,700	.06½	.06½	.06	.06
1	.59	.35	Bonetal Gold	4,306	.40	.41	.39	.41
1	.03	.00½	Bouscadillac G.M.	......	(.02 bid .02½ asked)			
No	11.63	9.50	Bralorne	800	10.50	10.75	10.25	10.75
1	.03	.02½	Brazil Gold	......	(.... bid .02½ asked)			
1	.01½	.00½	Brett Trethewey	......	(.00½ bid .00¾ asked)			
1	1.10	.67	Broulan Porc	2,000	.68	.70	.69	.70
1	5.95	3.00	Buffalo Ankerite	1,310	3.75	3.65	3.60	3.60
No	.06	.02½	Buffalo Can.	......	(.02½ bid .03½ asked)			
5	19.00	14.25	Bulolo Gold	60	16.75	16.12	16.12	16.12
No	.03	.01½	Bunker Hill	......	(.01½ bid .02½ asked)			

C

Par Val.	High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 10	High	Low	Close Nov. 17
1	.10	.09	Camp Bird	......	(.09 bid .11 asked)			
No	.63	.45	Can. Malartic	2,200	.50	.48	.47	.48
1	.00½	.00½	Capital Rouyn	......	(.... bid .01 asked)			
1	2.91	2.10	Cariboo Gold	......	(2.05 bid 2.20 asked)			
1	.02½	.01	Cartier Malartic	......	(.00½ bid .01½ asked)			
1	.60	.40	Castle Trethewey	500	.55	.55	.55	.55
1	.01¾	.01½	Cen. Manitoba	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	.08	.05	Cen. Cadillac	2,000	.07	.07	.07	.07
1	1.95	1.35	Cen. Patricia	4,382	1.42	1.42	1.35	1.40
1	.21	.09	Cen. Porcupine	33,000	.09	.12	.09	.10
1	.18½	.15	Century Mining	......	(.... bid .15 asked)			
1	1.87	1.10	Chesterville	5,347	1.65	1.70	1.65	1.65
No	2.50	2.10	Chromium	135	2.35	2.50	2.30	2.50
5	1.35	.50	Coast Copper	......	(.... bid 1.18 asked)			
1	1.04	.60	Cochenour Willans	4,800	.61	.63	.60	.63
5	1.55	1.20	Coniagas	200	1.27	1.25	1.25	1.25
No	1.55	1.10	Coniaurum	300	1.14	1.18	1.11	1.18
5	41.37	31.50	Cons. Smelters	1,575	38.75	38.75	37.75	38.50

D, E

Par Val.	High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 10	High	Low	Close Nov. 17
1	1.24	.65	Delnite	......	(.63 bid .... asked)			
1	.07½	.02½	Denison Nickel	......	(.04½ bid .05¾ asked)			
No	25.00	16.87	Dome Mines	3,630	17.12	17.50	16.87	17.50
1	.16½	.08½	Duquesne	12,550	.09½	.09¾	.09	.09½
1	2.95	1.99	East Malartic	10,265	2.10	2.08	2.00	2.05
1	.52	.30	Eldorado	1,650	.40	.40	.38	.40

F, G

Par Val.	High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 10	High	Low	Close Nov. 17
No	3.90	1.92	Falconbridge	1,495	3.55	3.55	3.40	3.40
1	.06	.02½	Federal	......	(.02½ bid .04½ asked)			
1	.06½	.01½	Fernland	5,700	.02½	.02	.02	.02
No	.63	.33	Francoeur Gold	2,900	.41	.41	.39	.40
1	.08½	.03	Gillies Lake	550	.03½	.05	.04	.05
1	.02	.01	Glenora	500	.01	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.41	.18	God's Lake	4,700	.23½	.23½	.21½	.21½
1	.16½	.11	Goldale	500	.12½	.12	.12	.12
50c.	.29	.20	Gold Belt	......	(.21½ bid .... asked)			
1	.10	.02½	Gold Eagle	16,500	.03½	.04	.04	.04
1	.13	.04½	Golden Gate	4,000	.05	.04½	.04½	.04½
1	.02	.00½	Goodfish	......	(.01 bid .01½ asked)			
1	.02½	.01½	Graham Bosquet	......	(.02 bid .02½ asked)			
No	.06½	.03½	Grandora	......	(.04½ bid .05½ asked)			
1	.01½	.01½	Grull Wihksne	......	(.... bid .04 asked)			
1	.38	.15	Gunnar Gold	10,950	.20	.20	.15	.15

H, I, J

Par Val.	High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 10	High	Low	Close Nov. 17
1	.09½	.03	Halcrow Swayze	6,700	.03	.03½	.03	.03
1	.01½	.00½	Halliwell Gold	......	(.00½ bid .02 asked)			
1	5.40	3.50	Hallnor Mines	......	(.... bid 3.75 asked)			
1	1.10	.65	Hard Rock	3,850	.67	.70	.66	.68
1	.08	.03	Harker	20,000	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	.58	.43	Hedley Mascot	......	(.... bid .50 asked)			
5	13.12	10.50	Hollinger	1,625	10.75	11.00	10.50	10.75
1	.30	.18	Howey Gold	5,100	.19	.19	.18	.18½
No	30.50	23.50	Hudson Bay	3,935	27.00	26.75	26.25	26.50
1	.68	.20	Inspiration	......	(.... bid .41 asked)			
No	38.25	29.25	Int. Nickel	5,697	33.50	33.50	31.75	32.37
50c.	1.30	.85	Island Mountain	......	(.... bid 1.35 asked)			
1	.02½	.00½	Jacola	500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.27	.10	Jack Waite	300	.17	.16	.16	.16
1	.46	.31	Jason Mines	5,200	.31	.33	.31	.31
1	.03½	.01	Jellicoe	166	.02½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.01½	.00½	J. M. Cons. Gold	......	(.00¾ bid .01½ asked)			
1	.02½	.01	Joliet Quebec	9,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½

K, L

Par Val.	High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 10	High	Low	Close Nov. 17
1	4.90	3.05	Kerr Addison	6,706	4.40	4.40	4.35	4.35
1	.41	.20	Kerr Lake	......	(.20 bid .... asked)			
1	.05	.01	Kirk. Gold Rand.	......	(.02½ bid .05 asked)			
1	.42	.15	Kirk. Hud. Bay	100	.33	.28	.28	.28
1	1.05	.58	Kirkland Lake	6,200	.62	.65	.62	.65
1	21.00	10.75	Lake Shore	1,935	11.12	11.63	10.75	11.25
No	5.15	3.50	Lamaque Gold	889	4.00	4.00	3.50	4.00
1	.15	.06	Lapa Cadillac	5,000	.10	.10½	.10	.10
1	.02½	.01	Lebel Oro	......	(.01½ bid .01½ asked)			
1	.60	.39	Leitch Gold	3,000	.41	.46	.44	.46
No	2.10	1.50	Little Long Lac	655	1.53	1.70	1.55	1.60

M

Par Val.	High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 10	High	Low	Close Nov. 17
1	4.35	3.15	Macassa	1,660	3.20	3.30	3.15	3.25
1	2.35	1.49	MacLeod Cockshutt	5,600	2.15	2.16	2.12	2.12
1	.76	.50	Madsen Red Lake	6,700	.57	.58	.53½	.53½
1	2.96	.85	Malartic Gold	12,800	2.20	2.29	2.19	2.20
No	.09½	.04	Mandy	500	.09	.09½	.09½	.09½
No	.01	.00½	Man. & Eastern	......	(.00¾ bid .00¾ asked)			
1	.04	.01	Maralgo	2,500	.02½	.02½	.02	.02
5	52.25	44.75	McIntyre	530	46.00	45.25	44.75	45.25
1	1.32	.97	McKenzie R.L.	1,950	1.06	1.08	1.05	1.05
1	.24	.07½	McLellan Gold	1,000	.08	.07½	.07½	.07½
1	.09	.04	McVittie Graham	......	(.05 bid .08 asked)			
No	.25	.10½	McWatters	6,550	.12½	.13	.12	.12
5	.20	.15	Mentor Exploration	......	(.15 bid .42 asked)			
No	1.77	.55	Mining Corp.	650	1.35	1.31	1.25	1.30
1	*.05	.05	Moffatt Hall	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
1	.55	.29	Moneta	700	.30	.31	.30	.31
1	.07	.02	Murphy	......	(.... bid .05½ asked)			

N, O

Par Val.	High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 10	High	Low	Close Nov. 17
1	.31	.21	Naybob	7,300	.23	.23	.22	.23
1	.75	.50	Negus	1,800	.55	.55	.50	.50
1	.03	.00½	New Golden Rose	......	(.01½ bid .01½ asked)			
5	1.35	.75	Nipissing	2,800	1.24	1.22	1.03	1.08
No	58.00	49.00	Noranda	2,984	50.25	50.25	49.75	50.00
No	.52	.25	Nor. Canada	......	(.... bid .29 asked)			
1	.04	.02½	Norgold	......	(.03½ bid .05 asked)			
No	.99	.25	Normetals	4,100	.85	.84	.82	.83
1	5.00	3.75	Northern Empire	......	(2.50 bid 3.50 asked)			
1	1.88	.50	O'Brien	4,700	1.00	.96	.95	.95
1	.18	.09	Omega	4,833	.10	.10	.10	.10
1	.15	.08	Ontario Nickel	23,300	.11	.11½	.09½	.09½
1	.09	.04	Osisko	......	(.04 bid .06 asked)			

P, Q, R

Par Val.	High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 10	High	Low	Close Nov. 17
No	1.65	.96	Pamour	1,360	1.09	1.09	1.05	1.05
1	.08½	.02	Pandora	5,500	.05	.05	.05	.05
1	3.00	2.25	Pato Cons. G.	350	2.85	3.00	2.90	3.00
1	.05	.02	Partanen Mal.	......	(.02 bid .02½ asked)			
1	.01	.00½	Pawnee Kirk.	......	(.00½ bid .00¾ asked)			
1	.28	.15	Paymaster	3,225	.18	.17½	.17½	.17½
1	2.10	1.00	Pend Oreille	450	1.75	1.70	1.70	1.70
1	1.69	1.25	Perron Gold	1,950	1.50	1.50	1.40	1.50
1	3.10	2.25	Pickle Crow	1,895	2.65	2.68	2.65	2.65
1	2.55	1.90	Pioneer Gold B.C.	716	2.10	2.18	2.00	2.18
1	9.50	8.50	Placer Devel.	......	(9.00 bid 13.00 asked)			
1	1.17	.80	Powell Rouyn	3,400	.98	1.05	.95	1.02
1	.95	.68	Premier Gold	......	(.70 bid .75 asked)			
1	3.60	2.70	Preston E. Dome	16,166	3.05	3.15	2.99	3.05
No	.20	.15	Prospectors Air's	......	(.15 bid .20 asked)			
1	.25	.15	Quebec Gold	......	(.18 bid .30 asked)			
1	.62	.35	Queenston Gold	1,323	.40	.43	.35	.42
No	.05	.02	Quemont	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
No	.04	.01	Red Crest	......	(.03 bid .05 asked)			
1	.30	.10	Reeves McDonald	......	(.... bid .28 asked)			
1	.13½	.10	Reno Gold	3,300	.11	.12	.10½	.12
1	.05	.02	Roche Long Lac	......	(.02½ bid .04 asked)			

S, T, U, V, W, Y

Par Val.	High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 10	High	Low	Close Nov. 17
1	2.65	2.03	San Antonio	2,615	2.22	2.22	2.15	2.18
1	.07½	.01½	Sand River	700	.02	.03	.03	.03
1	.59	.20½	Senator Rouyn	1,200	.22	.24	.23	.24
1	.04	.01	Shawkey	2,000	.01½	.01½	.01	.01
50c.	1.00	.73	Sheep Creek	1,700	.88	.88	.86	.86
1	1.15	.55	Sherritt Gordon	3,556	.97	.98	.90	.91
1	8.90	6.00	Sigma Mines	614	6.45	6.50	6.00	6.25
1	.69	.47	Siscoe	3,815	.53	.55	.50	.52
1	.43	.16	Sladen Malartic	1,720	.26	.26	.26	.26
1	.19½	.06½	Slave Lake	21,500	.06½	.07½	.06½	.06½
1	.15	.05	St. Anthony	1,000	.05	.05½	.05½	.05½
No	2.09	.81	Steep Rock	5,600	1.75	1.79	1.68	1.73
No	.04½	.02	Straw Lake	1,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.24	.12	Sturgeon River	......	(.13½ bid .14½ asked)			
No	1.90	1.10	Sudbury Basin	310	1.60	1.66	1.60	1.60
1	.05½	.01½	Sudbury Contact	5,500	.03½	.04	.03½	.03½
1	.85	.50	Sullivan Cons.	1,150	.63	.64	.61½	.61½
1	2.95	1.97	Sylvanite	2,823	2.05	2.10	1.97	2.10
1	3.75	2.40	Teck Hughes	2,190	2.50	2.50	2.45	2.50
1	.08½	.03	Temiskaming	6,000	.05½	.04½	.04½	.04½
1	1.80	1.00	Toburn Gold	500	1.19	1.16	1.06	1.06
1	.22	.08	Towagmac	1,000	.13	.13	.12	.12
No	.50	.20	Trans. Resources	2,400	.40	.43	.40	.40
1	.39	.06	Uchi Gold	1,300	.08½	.09	.08½	.08½
	84.00	38.50	Do., Bonds	......	(40.00 bid 45.00 asked)			
1	2.28	1.13	Upper Canada	9,210	1.25	1.31	1.25	1.30
No	4.90	2.75	Ventures	800	4.10	4.05	4.00	4.00
No	5.15	3.00	Waite Amulet	1,238	4.85	4.80	4.45	4.45
1	.26	.15	Wendigo	5,800	.16	.16	.15½	.16
1	.02½	.01	Wiltsey Coughlan	......	(.01½ bid .01¾ asked)			
1	.10	.04	Wood Cadillac	400	.06	.05	.05	.05
No	7.05	2.80	Wright-Hargreaves	10,865	2.95	3.10	2.90	3.05
No	.08	.04	Ymir Girl	4,060	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½

Oil Stocks

Par Val.	High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 10	High	Low	Close Nov. 17
No	.11½	.04	Acme Gas & Oil	5,600	.07½	.08½	.07	.08
1	.09	.06	Alta. Pac. Cons.	100	.08	.07½	.07½	.07½
1	.18	.10	Ajax	......	(.12 bid .14½ asked)			
No	.81	.46	Anglo Canadian	16,150	.55	.60	.55	.58
No	.12	.05	Br. Dominion	300	.07	.07½	.07	.07½
No	.12	.05½	Brown Oil	5,850	.06	.07	.05½	.05½
No	1.49	1.05	Calgary & Ed.	2,410	1.28	1.32	1.22	1.22
1	.26	.10	Calmont	4,300	.10	.17	.16	.17
No	.26	.18	Commoil	1,500	.20	.22	.21	.21
No	.32	.19	Common Pete	......	(.26 bid .30 asked)			
No	.30	.20	Dalhousie	......	(.23 bid .26 asked)			
No	.17	.11½	Davies Pete	4,800	.13	.13½	.13	.13
No	.05	.02½	East Crest	......	(.02½ bid .04 asked)			
No	.30	.20	Federated Pete	......	(.... bid .25 asked)			
No	.84	.40	Foothills	1,500	.65	.75	.70	.75
No	*.08	.03	Hargal	......	(.... bid .15 asked)			
No	.15	.06	High Sarcee	......	.12	.15	.14	.15
No	2.67	1.50	Home	10,335	2.36	2.50	2.40	2.50
1	.03	.01½	Homestead O. & G.	2,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.08	.04	McD. Segur	......	(.04½ bid .04½ asked)			
1	.20	.15	Model	......	(.15 bid .21 asked)			
25c.	.05	.05	National Petroleum	......	(.... bid .05 asked)			
1	.06	.01	Nordon	......	(.03½ bid .... asked)			
No	.02½	.01½	Oil Selections	......	(.02 bid .03½ asked)			
No	.78	.35	Okalta	1,885	.40	.49	.42	.42
No	.04½	.02	Pacalta	......	(.02½ bid .02½ asked)			
1	.27	.15	Pacific Petroleum	......	(.... bid .30 asked)			
No	.30	.25	Petrol Oil & Gas	......	(.30 bid .50 asked)			
No	25.00	16.50	Royalite	125	20.00	22.00	20.00	20.63
No	.30	.10	South West Pete.	......	(.15 bid .25 asked)			
No	.04	.01	South End	12,500	.01½	.02½	.01½	.01½
5	1.25	.90	Texas Can.	......	(.75 bid 1.00 asked)			
No	.06	.02	United Oils	......	(.04 bid .04½ asked)			
1	.06	.01	Vermilata	11,000	.05	.05½	.04½	.05½
1	.34	.20	Vulcan	......	(.17 bid .... asked)			

Vancouver Stocks

Par Val.	High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 10	High	Low	Close Nov. 17
No	.05	.03½	Bayonne	2,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
No	11.90	9.50	Bralorne	680	11.00	10.75	10.50	10.55
1	.00½	.00½	Bridge River Cons.	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	2.91	2.05	Cariboo Gold	100	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
No	.01½	.00½	Dentonia	......	(.01 bid .01½ asked)			
No	.01½	.00½	Fairview Amal.	3,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.15	.10	George Copper	48	.14	.10	.10	.10
1	.08½	.03½	Golconda	......	(.05½ bid .06 asked)			
50c.	.30	.20	Gold Belt	2,300	.20	.23	.23	.23
50c.	.20	.10	Grandview	1,000	.19	.17	.17	.17
1	.03	.01	Grull Wihksne	......	(.02 bid .02½ asked)			
1	.60	.45	Hedley Mascot	......	(.45 bid .46 asked)			
No	.00½	.00½	Home Gold	......	(.00½ bid .00½ asked)			
1	.01	.00½	Indian Mines	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
50c.	1.27	.75	Island Mountain	700	1.27	1.25	1.25	1.25
1	.35	.27	Inter'l Coal	......	(.29 bid .34 asked)			
50c.	.28	.20	Kootenay Belle	700	.20	.20	.20	.20
1	.25	.10	McGillivray Creek	......	(.... bid .25 asked)			
No	.03	.00½	Minto Mines	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c.	.02	.00½	Nicola	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
1	.10	.03½	Pacific Nickel	......	(.07 bid .08 asked)			
1	2.00	1.26	Pend Oreille	......	(1.65 bid 1.80 asked)			
1	2.55	1.95	Pioneer Gold	400	2.15	2.10	2.10	2.10
No	.03½	.01½	Premier Border	......	(.01½ bid .01¾ asked)			
1	.97	.67	Premier Gold	500	.70	.70	.70	.70
No	.63	.44	Privateer Mines	......	(.47½ bid .49 asked)			
1	.02½	.01½	Quatsino Copper	......	(.01½ bid .... asked)			
1	.37	.10	Reeves McDonald	500	.26	.25	.25	.25
1	.03	.01	Relief Arlington	500	.01½	.01	.01	.01
1	.13	.10	Reno Gold	200	.12	.12	.12	.12
1	*.06½	.04	Sally Mines	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50c.	.02½	.01	Salmon Gold	......	(.00½ bid .01½ asked)			
50c.	1.00	.72	Sheep Creek	900	.88	.90	.88	.88
1	.85	.65	Silbak Premier	......	(.70 bid .... asked)			
No	.00½	.00½	Silvercrest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	*.05	.05	Sunloch	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50c.	.15	.10	Surf Inlet	......	(.... bid .12 asked)			
No	.02	.02	Taylor Bridge	......	(.02½ bid .... asked)			
20c.	.00½	.00½	Wellington	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50c.	*.00½	.00½	Wesko	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	.02	.00½	Whitewater	4,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.08	.04½	Ymir Yankee Girl	......	(.04 bid .06 asked)			

Oil Quotations

Par Val.	High	Low	Company	Sales	Close Nov. 10	High	Low	Close Nov. 17
1	.09½	.05	Alta. Pac. Cons.	......	(.06½ bid .... asked)			
No	.83	.46	Anglo Canadian	100	.56	.58	.58	.58
No	.08½	.03½	Anaconda	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
No	.07	.04	Brit. Dominion	200	.06	.06	.06	.06
No	.07½	.05	Brown Oil	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	1.50	1.01	Calgary & Ed.	700	1.25	1.28	1.20	1.20
1	.26	.14	Calmont	200	.15	.16	.16	.16
No	.28	.18	Commoil	......	(.21 bid .23 asked)			
No	.28	.19	Commonwealth	......	(.26 bid .30 asked)			
No	.30	.20	Dalhousie	200	.21	.25	.25	.25
No	.16	.13½	Davies Pete	......	(.22 bid .25 asked)			
No	.04	.02	East Crest	4,000	.02½	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	.36½	.21	Federated Petroleum	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.85	.41	Foothills	......	(.65 bid .... asked)			
No	.16	.07	High Sarcee	......	(.14 bid .... asked)			
No	2.66	1.50	Home Oil	2,900	2.35	2.48	2.42	2.48
No	.01½	.01	Madison	......	(.... bid .01 asked)			
No	.02	.01	Marjon Oil	......	(.01 bid .... asked)			
No	.07	.04	McD. Segur Ex.	......	(.04 bid .04½ asked)			
No	.05	.02	Mercury	1,500	.04	.04	.04	.04
No	.09	.04	Mill City Pete	1,000	.07	.07	.07	.07
1	.20	.12	Model	......	(.16 bid .... asked)			
25c.	.05½	.04	National Pete	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
1	*.05	.04	Nordon	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.75	.40	Okalta	......	(.40 bid .48 asked)			
No	.04	.02	Pacalta Oil	500	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.26	.18	Pacific Petroleums	1,100	.20	.20	.20	.20
No	.15	.04½	Royal Canadian	......	(.04½ bid .05 asked)			
No	*.10½	.06	Royal Crest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	25.00	17.12	Royalite	11	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00
No	.01½	.01	South End	......	(.01½ bid .... asked)			
No	.25	.10	Southwest Pete	......	(.15 bid .... asked)			
1	.05½	.02½	Spooner	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
25c.	.14	.10	Sunset Oil	......	(.09 bid .... asked)			
No	.06	.03	United	......	(.03½ bid .05 asked)			
No	.04½	.03	Vanalta	......	(.03½ bid .06 asked)			
1	.38½	.20	Vulcan	......	(.20 bid .25 asked)			

* Quotations for 1940.

Winnipeg Stocks

(Transactions from Nov. 10 to Nov. 15)

	Sales	High for period	Low for period	Close Nov. 15
Beaver Lumber, c.	1,100	3.00	3.00	3.00
Fourty Four	584	.19	.18	.19
Marvel Oil	2,000	.02½	.02½	.02½
Northern Trusts	200	7.00	7.00	7.00
United Grain Growers	21	10.00	10.00	10.00
Western Breweries	15	1.75	1.75	1.75
Western Grain, pref.	30	5.00	5.00	5.00
Western Steel Prod.	15	9.75	9.75	9.75

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Beaver Fire	75	..	Dom. Envelope, c.	8	8¼
Beav. Lumber, p.	102	..	Fed. Grain, c.	.35	1.25
Can. Indemnity	150	..	Do., pref.	36½	38
Can. Airways	1	..	Grouped Inc.	..	4⅜
Corr. P. Box	.60	..	Home Invest.	15½	..
Cres. Cream., pf.	11	15	Nor. Can. Mtge.	5½	..
Dom. Envelope, p.	96	100	Traders Bldg.	44	..

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines	Vancouver *Markets Ind. & Mines
Nov. 18	9,300	3,700	221,000	......
Nov. 17	10,800	5,100	180,000	......
Nov. 15	7,100	3,500	97,000	2,651
Nov. 14	9,100	6,800	130,000	7,168
Nov. 13	7,600	4,800	138,000	2,500
Nov. 12	9,900	11,300	162,000	7,960

Government Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

Nov. 19, 1941

Dominion of Canada Bonds

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
1½	May '42	100½	100¾	...
2	June '42	100½	101	...
3	Oct. '42	101½	102½	.66
2½	June '43	101½	102½	1.09
5	Oct. '43	105½	106¾	1.60
2	June '44	100½	101½	1.50
a2½	Jan. '44	98½	99½‡	2.67
4½	Oct. '44	107½	107¾	1.76
2½	Nov. '44	102	102½	1.64
a2½	Aug. '45	98½	99½‡	2.71
a4	Oct. '45	104	104½	b1.60
2	Mar. '45	100½	101	1.68
2	Dec. '46	98½	99½	2.15
4½	Feb. '46	109	109½	2.05
3½	June '49	102½	103½	b2.43
3½	Oct. '49	102½	103½	b2.34
3½	Nov. '51	101½	102½	b2.89
3½	Feb. '52	101½	102½‡	2.97
a5	May '52	101½	102¾‡	...
4	Oct. '52	105½	106½	b2.82
3	June '51	99½	100	3.09
3	Oct. '52	99½	99½	3.02
3	June '55	99½	99½	3.01
4½	Nov. '56	107	107½	b2.80
4½	Nov. '57	107½	108½	b2.93
3	June '58	99½	99½	3.01
4½	Nov. '58	108½	109½	b2.97
4½	Nov. '59	109½	110½	b3.05
a4	Oct. '60	105½	106½	b3.22
a3½	Jan. '61	98½	99½	3.32
3½	Jan. '66	101½	101½	b3.09
a3e	Jan. '67	95	95½‡	3.26
a3e	Nov. '68	95	95½‡	3.25
†3	Perpet'l.	94½	95½	3.14
4½	July '57	117½	118½	3.00
*4½	June '55	119	120	2.94
5	Feb. '54	117½	118½	3.17
*5e	July '69	116	117	b.44
*5e	Oct. '69	120½	121½	b2.55
*5e	Feb. '70	120½	121½	b2.65

Dominion Guarant'd Bonds — Can. Nat'l. Railways:

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
2	Feb. '43	100½	101½	.99
2½	Jan. '46	100½	101½	1.93
3	May '44	102½	103½	1.54
3	Dec. '50	99½	100	3.00
3	Feb. '53	98½	99½	3.07
3	Jan. '59	98½	99	3.07
*4½	Sept. '51	116½	117½	2.47
*4½	Feb. '56	117½	118½	2.90

Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
3	Jan. '62	100½	102	2.87

Provincial Gov't. Bonds

%	Due	Bid	Ask.	Approx. Yld.
New Brunswick:				
3	Oct. '51	91½	93½	3.79
3½	Aug. '49	94	96	3.86
3½	June '56	94	96	3.86
c4	Nov. '47	101	103	b3.15
c4½	Apr. '61	104	106	4.05
c5	Jan. '60	107	109	4.23
Nova Scotia:				
3	Jan. '52	96	97½	3.29
3½	June '56	97	99	3.34
3½	Nov. '50	100	101½	3.30
c4½	Sept. '52	107	109	b2.81
c4½	Nov. '60	110½	112½	3.58
c5	Mar. '60	117½	119½	3.34
Ontario:				
2½	May '45	100	101	2.20
3	Apr. '48	99½	100½	b2.81
3	Nov. '50	99	100	3.00
3½	Nov. '51	100½	101½	b3.00
3½	May '55	100½	101½	b3.11
*4	June '62	110	112	3.20
*4½	June '50	109½	110½	3.12
*4½	Jan. '62	116½	118½	3.23
5	Oct. '48	111	112	3.06
*5	Dec. '60	121	123	3.35
5½	July '46	111	111¾	2.75
Ont. Hydro Commission:				
3	Aug. '48	99½	100½	b2.83
3½	Feb. '53	100	101	b3.11
3½	Apr. '47	102½	103½	2.79
Prince Edward Island:				
4	Mar. '54	100	101½	3.84
Quebec:				
3	Nov. '47	97½	98½	3.28
3½	Mar. '48	98	99½	3.34
3½	Mar. '59	96	97½	3.70
4	Nov. '52	101	102½	
3½	Feb. '55	99	100½	
4½	Aug. '58	102½	104½	
4½	Jan. '63	106½	106½	
Alberta:				
4	Dec. '54	60	64	
4½	Oct. '51	67		
4½	Oct. '56	62	66	
*5	Oct. '59	63½	67½	
c5½	Apr. '52	66	69	
6	Mar. '47	70	73	
British Columbia:				
c4	Dec. '57	99	102	
*4½	Jan. '51	105	106	
c4½	Oct. '53	105	106	
c5	Apr. '54	108	112	
5½	Feb. '45	103	107	
6	Feb. '47	106	110	
Manitoba:				
c4	Dec. '57	94	98	
c4½	Dec. '56	97	101	
*5	Dec. '59	101	105	
5½	Oct. '55	101	105	
6	Apr. '47	101	105	
Saskatchewan:				
4	Sept. '54	76	80	
4	Nov. '60	75	79	
c4½	Oct. '51	86	90	
c4½	Mar. '60	83	87	
5	Aug. '58	88	90	
5½	Oct. '52	91	95	
6	Mar. '52	93	97	

*-Payable Can., N.Y. and £. b-Calculated to call date giving lowest possible yield. c-Payable Can. & N.Y. e-Payable N.Y. †-Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. ‡-Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate, minimum rate 2%. a-Callable at a premium. ‡-N.Y. funds. ‡Calculated to 1950 average maturity.

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

Nov. 18, 1941

Industrials:	Bid	Ask.
Acme Farm, pf.	40½	43½
Andian National	31	32½
Anglo C. Tel., A	7½	8½
Atlas Steel	20	23
Barrymore, pfd.	30	..
Brant. Roof.	1¾	..
B. C. Pulp, c.	10	12
Do., pfd.	64	68
B. C. Sugar	73	76
B. C. Tel., 1st p.	111	114
Brown, pfd.	36	37½
Burns & Co., A	5	6½
Do., B	2	3
Can. Co-op. Wl.	8	..
Can. Indust., A	170	..
Can. Ing. Rand	75	77
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	2½	..
Can Tube, 1st p	83	..
Chase, A. W., p.	18½	20
Claude Neon, p.	2½	..
Colonial Steam.	25	26½
Copeland Fl. un.	12	14
Colonial Realty	2	..
Dunlop T. p. $25	22½	23½
Easy Wash. p $10	10½	11½
Galt Brass, c.	8½	..
Goderich Elev.	6¾	7½
Guelph Carp., c.	18	20
Gurney Fdry., p	1½	1½
Hayes Steel, c.	14	16
Hi'land Dairy, p	50	51½
Homewood San.	90	100
Inglis, John	4½	5½
Ingram & Bell p	95	..
Kingst. Ship. un	32	33
Do., com.	4	5½
Loblaw, Inc., c.	11½	13
Minn.&Ont. P. c	4½	5
M'row Screw, p.	104	105½
Do., com.	12½	..
Morrison B. un.	4½	6
Moirs, Ltd.	19¾	21½

	Bid	Ask.
Mt. R. Hotel, c.	2½	3½
N. B. Tel., c.	10¾	12½
Neilson, Wm., p.	100	..
N. Meth. Ldy. p	55½	58½
Ont. Tobacco, p.	17	20
Pac. C. Term. c.	..	8
Prov. Paper, pf.	100½	102¾
Quinte Milk	2½	3½
Ruddy, E. L., p.	21	24
Stand. Fuel, p.	52½	55½
Stedman, pf. $50	57	59½
Sutton Horsley	¾	1½
Tor. Carpet, c.	40	..
Do., pfd.	66	70
Un. F. Co-op.	2¾	3½
Un. Steel, A pf.	22½	24½
Viceroy Mfg., c.	12½	..
Trusts & Loan Stocks:		
Brit. Mtge.	125	132
Brockville Tr.	42½	..
Capital Tr.	29¾	32½
Comm. Fin., c.	4	..
Grey&Br. Tr. $50	43	..
Guaranty Trust	100	103½
Guelph & O. $50	51	54
Indust. Mtge.	26	..
Lambton Loan	31	33
Midland Loan	14½	16
Premier Trust	38	42
Sherbrooke Tr.	120	..
Sterling Trust	51	56
Th. Can. Inv. Tr.	1¾	..
Traders Fin. A c	6	8
Do., A pfd.	72	74
Trusts & Gr. new	38	41½
Victoria Trust	71½	75
Waterloo Trust	100	..
Insurance Stocks:		
Canada Life	350	380
Brit. Amer.	51	53
Canadian Fire	81	84

	Bid	Ask.
Confed. 30% pd.	130	13[illegible]
Cons. Fire Cas.	3¾	..
Continental L.	35	4[illegible]
Crown, fully pd.	270	[illegible]
Dominion Fire	136	[illegible]
D. of Can. Gen.	116	[illegible]
Empire, 25% pd.	5	6
Excelsior 38% pd	71	7[illegible]
Federal, 25% pd.	31½	..
Great-West Life.	195	[illegible]
Halifax Fire	16½	[illegible]
Imperial Life	275	[illegible]
Manufac. Life	215	[illegible]
Monarch Life	33	[illegible]
National Life	..	[illegible]
Sov. L. 25% pd.	13½	..
Sun Life	285	[illegible]
Tor. General	4½	[illegible]
Wellington Fire.	58	[illegible]
Western Assce.	43	[illegible]
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's, St. Cath., units	52½	..
Loew's London p	2¾	[illegible]
Mansf. Theat. p	28	[illegible]
Para. Kitch., p.	51	..
Do., Oshawa, c	8	10
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Investors	4	5
Inv. Found. un.	42½	[illegible]
Sec's. Hold., pf.	18½	[illegible]
United Corp., A	20¾	[illegible]
Do., B	7	..
Power Issues:		
Can. W. N. Gas	25	..
Do., pfd.	103	..
Gt. Lakes Pr., p.	103	[illegible]
Int. Util. $1.75 p	12½	..
Do., $3.50 pf.	32½	..
Mtl. Is. Pwr., p.	41	..
Nor. Ont. Pr. p.	71	7[illegible]

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, Nov. 18, 1941

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Albany R (Old)	.03	.04	Dona Pat	.01	.01½	Mata Can	.03½	.04½	Pelangio	.01	.02½
(New)	.08	.10	Eastward	..	.08	Mata Con	.22	.25	Polaris	.01	.05½
Amal Kirk	.06	.08	Elmos	.03	.06	McMar'ac	.25	.28	Propri'y	4.10	4.20
Anoki	.03	.04	Franco	.28	.33	MofHal n	.02	.03	Presdor	.03½	.04½
Aquarius	.18	.20	Galore	..	.01	Mooshla	.02	.03	Queb Mn	.16	.18
Arjon	.04½	.05½	Goodrock	.14	.16	Mosher	.11	.12	Rahn Lke	.01	.01½
Armistice	.10	.12	Gilbec	.00½	.01	McManus	.01½	.02½	Rand Mal	.08	.10
Argosy	.06	.08	Hayes Cd	.03½	.04	Nat Mal	.30	.33	Red Lake	.01	.02
Area	.03	.04	Hoyle nw	.15½	.16½	New Aug	.22	.25	Ritoria	.02	.03
Athona (Old)	.01	.02	Hugh PaP	.05	.07	Nickel O	.70	.85	Rouge	.05	.08
(New)	.01½	.02½	Hutch Lke	.01½	.02	Norbeau	.15	.23	S.A.G.A.	.80	1.00
Barb Lard	.02½	.03	Keora	.01	.02	Northland (1940)	.02	.04	Sachigo	4.00	4.25
Brock	.08	.10	Kewaga'a	.01½	.03	Norwin	.03	..	Senore	.01	.03
Calder Bo	.02	.03	Kiena	.01	.03	New Mal	..	.18	Sepha	.07	.08
Can Rad	.05	.07	Kirk Gate	.00¾	.01½	Newbec	.01	.02	Shenango (New)	..	.17
Central M	.02	.02½	Kirk To'e	.07	.09	Ribago n	..	.01	Sheldon	.05	.06½
Cheminis	.03½	.04	Lacoma	.00½	.01	Numalake	.10	.15	Skynner	.01½	.02½
Coin Lake	.02½	.03	Laguerre	.28	.31	Oklend	.04½	.06	Smelters G	.00¾	.01½
Cons Chib	.04	.06	Lake Duf	.15	.16	O'Leary	.04	.05	Springer	.19	.22
Croscourt	.05	.07½	Lake Gen	.08	.11	Opemiska	.04	.08	Stadacona	.08	.11
Dayton	.01	.02	Largold	.20	.23	Orpit	.09	.11	Thomson	.11	.14
Delpine	.10½	.12½	Lw Pete	.12	.17	Ossian	..	.01	Tobico	.05	.08
Demp Cad	.01	.02	Magnet C	.72	.77	Pascalis	.22½	.25	Union Mn	.02½	.03½
Desants n	.10	.15	Magnet L	.16	..	Pontiac R (Old)	.02	.04	Wesley	.02½	.03½
			Marbenor	.19	.21				Y David'n	.22	.24
			Martin Br	.02½	.03½						

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

Nov. 18, 1941

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid Nov. 18	Asked	Bid Nov. 10
▲†Alg. C. H.B.R.	5	'59	9½	11½	10½
†Assoc. Tel. & T.	5½	'55	70½	73½	70½
B. C. Power	4½	'60	100½	102½	100
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	105½	107½	105½
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	106	108	106
Do.	5	'64	103	105	103
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	101½	103½	102
*Dom. Gas & El.	6½	'45	101½	103½	102
Gatineau Pwr.	5	'49	100	102	99½
*Do., A	3½	'69	100	102	99½
‡Do., B	3½	'69	99	101	98½
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	101½	103½	101½
Do.	5	'57	97½	100½	97½
*Int. Hydro-El.	6	'44	38	41	38
▲Inter. Power	6	'55	101½	...	101½
L. St. Law. Pwr.	5	'55	100	103	99½
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	99	101	98½
Mtl. L. H. & Pr.	3½	'56	103½	105½	103
Do.	3½	'73	101	103	101
Do.	3½	'63	102	104	101½
†Mtl. Tramways.	5	'41	97½	99½	97
†Do.	5	'55	69½	72½	69½
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	6	'49	101½	...	101½
N. S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	101½	...	101
Ottawa L.H.&P.	4	'57	101½	...	101
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	101	103	101
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	94	97	94½
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	102½	104½	102
*Saguenay P.	4½	'66	107	...	107
‡Do., B	4½	'66	105½	107½	105½
St. Maurice Pr.	4½	'70	102½	104½	102½
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4	'61	102½	104½	102½
Do.	3½	'46	100	102	100
Do.	4	'69	102	104	102
Union Gas	4½	'50	102½	104½	102½
*Twin C. R. Tr.	5½	'52	71½	74½	72½
†United Secs.	5½	'52	42	45	42
‡Wpg. El. ser. A.	5	'65	80	83	80
Do., B	5	'65	64	67	64½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	71	74	69½
Do., C.O.D.	5	'53	71	74	69½
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	101½	...	101½
Do.	5	'54	98	101	98½
†Alta. Pa. Grain.	6	'46	103	...	103
Algoma Steel	5	'48	103	106	103
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	101	...	101
†B. C. Pulp & P.	6	'50	94	97	93½
‡†Do.	7	'50	116½	119½	116
*Brown Co.	5½	'46	75	78	75
Burns & Co.	5	'58	72	75	69
Canada Cement	4½	'51	103½	105½	103½
Canada Electric	4½	'65	96½	98½	96
Can. Paper	4½	'52	101½	103½	101½
Can. Steamships	5	'57	101	103	101
Can. Canners	4	'51	102	...	102
*Can. Int. Paper.	6	'49	105	107	105
‡Can. Locomotive	6	'53	93½	96½	94
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	89½	92½	91½
C. P. R.	3½	'51	96	98	96
Do.	4	'49	99½	101½	99½
Do.	6	'42	100½	102½	100½
Col. Steamships	6	'54	99	102	99
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	76½	79½	76½
Dom. Coal	4	'52	102	104	101
Dom. Scott. Inv.	4	'52	95	...	95
Dom. Stl. & C.	6½	'55	103½	106½	104½
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	102½	104½	102½
Dom. Woollens.	6	'53	97	100	97½
†Donnacona Pap.	4½	'56	82½	85½	81
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	100½	103½	100½
†East. Dairies	6	'49	82½	85½	82½
Famous Players	4½	'51	99½	101½	99
†Federal Grain	6	'49	102	...	102
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	102	...	102
Galt Brass	5	'50	91	...	91
Gen. Stl. Wares	4½	'52	100	...	100
*Gt. L. Paper	5	'55	94½	96½	94½
*Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	76	79	76
†Gypsum Lime	5½	'48	102	...	102
Ham. By-Pr. C.	5	'55	102	104	102½
Do.	5	'56	100	102	100
Ham. Cotton	4½	'50	100½	103½	100½
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	102	...	102
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	78	81	78½
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	44	47	44
*Inter. P. Nfld.	4½	'68	90½	93½	90
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	44	47	43
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	105½	107½	105½
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	90½	93½	90½
Do.	5	'61	70	73	69½
Legare	6	'61	88	91	87
Maple L. M.	3	'58	79	82	78½
Man. Sugar	5	'60	101½	103	101½
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	95½	98½	95½
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	102	104	101½
McCormicks	4	'52	96	99	95½
Do.	4	'53	103½	...	103

Supplementary Stock Quotations

Nov. 18, 1941

(Furnished by Plaxton, Cherry & Co., Toronto)

Miscellaneous Stocks:	Bid Nov. 18	Asked	Bid Nov. 10
†Allens Tor. Th., p.	33½	35½	3[illegible]
Atlas steels, 7% pfd.	105	106	10[illegible]
Brinton Peterboro Cpt.	40	..	[illegible]
Brown Co., new com.	2.20	2.35	2.25
Can. Col. Airways	2½	3.50	3
*Can. Gen. Rubber, pfd.	25½	27	[illegible]
Can. Mach., new c.	6¾	8	7
C.P.R. 4% pfd. (£ par)	2	2½	2
Cap. Wirecloth, p.	22	25	[illegible]
Cawthra Apts., pfd.	2.10	3½	[illegible]
Comm. Life, 10% pd.	6	7½	[illegible]
Corrug. Paperbox, c.	.75	.95	.75
Dom. Alloy & Steel, c.	.15	.40	.10
Do., pfd.	.15	.40	.10
Dom. Life, 70% pd.	170	195	165
Dover Industries	6½	6¾	[illegible]
†Fort W., Hotel, units	44½	50	44
Imperial Varnish, c.	9½	10½	9
Indust. Accept., 5% p.	69	73	71
London & West. Trusts	34	36½	34½
*Monarch Mtge. Inv. un.	.35	.80	[illegible]
Murphy Paint, com.	9	9½	[illegible]
Do., pfd.	89	91	[illegible]
Nat. Hosiery, pfd.	.65	.90	[illegible]
Do., pfd.	.75	1.00	.75
†N. Amer. Elevator, p.	76	..	[illegible]
St. John Dry D., p.	99	102	[illegible]
Seal-o-Sac	.75	1.00	.80
Tip Top Tailors Inc., un.	12½	14	12½
Traders Finance rts.	12½	13¾	12½
Waterloo Mfg., new c.	.60	.90	.75
Wentworth Radio, p.	2½	3½	2
West Can. Hydro, p.	10½	11½	10½
West. Life, 10% pd.	8¾	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Issue carries arrears.
†Currently paying on arrears.

Corporation Bonds (Cont'd)

	Int. Rate	Due	Bid Nov. 18	Asked	Bid Nov. 10
Mercury Mills	5	'59	95½	98½	[illegible]
Mersey Paper	5	'57	98	101	[illegible]
†Do.	6	'49	99½	102½	[illegible]
*M. & O. Paper	5	'60	95½	97½	[illegible]
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	89	92	[illegible]
‡Mtrl. Drydocks.	6	'48	79	82	[illegible]
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	55	58	[illegible]
Nat. Grocers	4	'47	101½	..	101
N. S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	83½	86½	[illegible]
Price Bros.	5	'57	98½	101½	[illegible]
Do.	4	'57	87	90	[illegible]
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	104½	..	[illegible]
Reliance Grain.	4½	'52	96	98	[illegible]
‡Restigouche Co.	6	'48	101½	..	[illegible]
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	102½	104½	101
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	'48	101	..	[illegible]
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	93	96	[illegible]
Simpsons, Ltd.	4½	'51	101½	103½	[illegible]
Smith, Howard.	4½	'51	103½	105½	[illegible]
Stand. Lime	6	'44	97	..	[illegible]
Sterling Coal	6	'45	98	101	[illegible]
Stop Shop	3	'47	57½	60½	[illegible]
United Corp.	5	'53	93	96	[illegible]
*United Gas	5½	'48	104½	107½	[illegible]
United Gr. Grs.	5	'48	98½	101½	[illegible]
†Western Grain	6	'49	64½	67½	[illegible]

*Payable in Can. or U.S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
*Payable in U.S.
‡Payable in Canada only.
†Traded without accrued interest.
▲Payable in Can. or U. K.

Municipal Bonds

Nov. 18, 1941

	%	Due	Bid	Ask	Yld. %
†Halifax	5	1961	113.00	116.00	3.85
Hamilton	5	1950	109.25	112.25	3.85
Montreal	5	1945	92.00	95.00	6.75
Ottawa	4½	1945	104.65	107.15	2.50
†Quebec	5	1959	106.00	108.00	4.35
Saint John	5	1950	103.00	105.00	3.25
†Toronto	4½	1955	110.00	113.50	3.35
†Vancouver	5	1950	104.00	108.00	3.85
Winnipeg	5	1944	102.00	104.00	3.62

†Payable Can. & N.Y.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	2.17	2.37
Can. Amer. Trust	3.00	3.50
Can. Inter. Trust	4.00	4.75
Can. Invest. Fund	3.10	3.35
Corporate Investors	5.56	6.00
Trans-Canada	9.05	10.00

Annual Meetings

	Company	Place
21—	Cheminis Gold Mines*	Toronto
21—	Fernland Gold Mines*	Toronto
27—	Abitibi Pwr. & Pap.†	Toronto
27—	Negus Mines	Toronto
16—	Jas. Morrison Brass‡	‡Bond-

pecial. †Court hearing.
ers.

Mining Dividends

	Rate	Nov. 17	Yield %
nglo-Huronian	▲10c	2.65	..
unor Gold	16c	1.68	9.5
eattie Gold	16c	1.02	15.7
erens River	†3c	1.00	..
Bralorne	80c+40c	10.75	*11.2
Broulan Porc.	12c	.70	17.2
Buffalo Ankerite	▲30c	3.60	..
Bulolo Gold	$3	16.12	18.4
an. Malartic	8c	.50	16
ariboo Gold	16c+8c	2.25	*10.6
entral Patricia	16c+6c	1.40	*15.5
Chesterville	10c	1.65	..
Cochenour Willans	6c	.63	9.5
Coniagas	▲17½c	1.25	..
Coniaurum	16c	1.18	13.5
Cons. Smelters	$1+$1.50	38.50	*6.5
Delnite	▲3c	.65	..
Dome Mines	$2	17.50	11.4
East Malartic	▲30c	2.05	..
Falconbridge	20c	3.40	..
Francoeur Gold	▲4c	.40	..
Goldale	‡2c	.12	..
Gold Belt	▲2c	.23	..
Grandview	▲1½c	.17	..
Hallnor	60c	3.50	17.1
Hard Rock	▲5c	.68	..
Hedley Mascot	8c	.45	17.8
Hollinger	65c+45c	10.75	*10.2
Howey Gold	▲4c	.18½	..
Hudson Bay	$2	26.50	7.5
Inspiration	†2c	.35	..
Inter. Nickel, com.	$2	32.37	6.1
Island Mountain	▲18c	1.25	..
Jason	†2c	.31	..
Kerr Addison	▲27c	4.35	..
Kerr Lake	5c	.20	..
Kirkland Lake	10c+1c	.65	*16.9
Kootenay Belle	▲8c	.20	..
Lamaque Gold	40c+15c	4.00	*13.7
Lake Shore	$1.40	11.25	12.4
Leitch	8c	.46	17.4
Little Long Lac	▲10c	1.60	..
Macassa	32c+3c	3.25	*10.8
Madsen R. Lake	▲3c	.53½	..
Malartic Gold	†5c	2.20	..
McGillivray Coal	‡3c+1c	.25	..
McKenzie Red L.	12c	1.05	11.4
Moneta	8c	.31	..
McIntyre-Porc.	$2.22+$1.11	45.25	*6.6
MacLeod-Cockshutt	10c	2.12	..
Naybob Gold	4c	.23	..
Negus	†7½c	.50	..
Nipissing	15c	1.08	13.8
Noranda	$4	50.00	8
North Empire	▲20c	3.75	..
O'Brien Gold	10c	.95	..
Pamour Porc.	18c	1.05	17.1
Pato Cons.	20c+2c	3.00	*7.3
Pend Oreille	▲6c	1.79	..
Perron Gold	16c+9c	1.50	*16.6
Pioneer, B.C.	40c	2.18	18.3
Pickle Crow	40c	2.65	15
Placer Develop.	$1.20	9.00	13.3
Premier	11c	.70	15.7
Preston E. Dome	20c+10c	3.05	*9.8
Privateer Mines	12c+4c	.48	..
Quebec Gold	2c	.20	..
Relief Arlington	3c	.01	..
San Antonio	14c+6c	2.18	*9.1
Sheep Creek	16c	.86	18.6
Sherritt Gordon	▲5c	.91	..
Sigma Mines	▲30c	6.25	..
Silbak Premier	16c	.73	21.8
Siscoe	▲8½c	.52	..
Sturgeon River	4c	.13¾	..
Sudbury Basin	▲2½c	1.60	..
Sullivan Cons.	▲5½c	.61½	..
Surf Inlet	▲2c	.10	..
Sylvanite Gold	28c	2.10	13.3
Teck-Hughes	40c	2.50	16
Toburn	12c+6c	1.06	*16.9
Upper Canada	▲11c	1.30	..
Ventures	▲10c	4.00	..
Waite Amulet	40c	4.45	..
Wendigo	3c	.16	..
Wright-Harg.	40c+20c	3.05	*19.7
Ymir Yankee	2c	.04½	..

†Paid in 1940. ▲Paid or declared payable in 1941 to date. †Initial. *Yield including bonus.

Dividends Declared

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew-Surpass, p.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Aluminum, com.	$2	Dec. 5	Nov. 15
Do., special	$2	Dec. 5	Nov. 15
Do., pref.	†$1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 8
Aunor Gold	4c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Anglo Can. Tel., A	15c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Andian National	†$1	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Do., extra	†50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Ang. Nor. Hold., p.	▲$3.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 28
Asbestos Corp.	15c	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Do., bonus	15c	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Bk. of Nova Scotia	$3	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Bk. Can. Nationale	$2	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Bank of Montreal	$2	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Bank of Toronto	$2.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Beattie Gold	4c	Dec. 20	Nov. 25
Bright, T. G.	7½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Do., pref.	$1.50	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Berens River	*3c	Dec. 18	Dec. 5
Brazilian Tr., ord.	40c	Dec. 22	Oct. 15
Bathurst Pr., A	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Do., extra	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Belding-Cort.	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Do., pef.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. W. & Cable, A	▪$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., B	▪50c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., pef.	▪$1.62½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Can. Breweries, p.	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Can. Gen. Elec.	$2	Jan. 2	Dec. 13
Can. For. Inv., pfd.	$2	Jan. 1	Nov. 15
Can. Ind. Alc., A, B	15c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Cariboo Gold	4c	Jan. 2	Dec. 3
Do., bonus	1c	Jan. 2	Dec. 3
Cel. of Amer. pfd.	†$1.75	Jan. 1/42	Dec. 16
Do., part. pfd.	†$3.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 16
Cons. D. Std. Sec. p	37½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Can. Oil, c. bonus	20c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Can. Forgings, A	37½c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Canada Cement, pf.	$2.75	Dec. 20	Nov. 30
Can. Int. Inv. Tr., p.	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Can. Malartic G.	2c	Dec. 20	Nov. 29
Cap. Wire Cloth, p.	37c	Dec. 1	Nov. 12
Do., com.	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 12
Cochenour W.	3c	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Cockshutt Plow	25c	Dec. 18	Dec. 4
Do.	25c	June 18/42	June 4
Comm. Alcohols, p.	10c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Confed. Amuse, pfd.	$4	Dec. 19	Nov. 29
Can. Cr. Stone	10c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Can. Malting	50c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Do., extra	50c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Confederation Life	$1.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 25
Crow's N. Coal	▪$1.50	Dec. 2	Nov. 7
Commoil	1c	Nov 27	Nov. 12
Corr. Pap. Box, pf.	$1.75	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Do., arrears	$1.75	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Can. Dom. Sugar	▪37½c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Canada Bud	20c	Dec. 11	Dec. 5
Canada Dry	†15c	Dec. 9	Nov. 24
Do., extra	†40c	Dec. 9	Nov. 24
Can. Inger. Rand	$1	Dec. 4	Nov. 15
Cons. Bakeries	15c	Jan. 2	Dec. 18
Can. Vinegars	10c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Do., extra	10c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Can. Cottons	$1	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Do., pref.	$1.50	Jan. 2	Dec. 1
Distillers Seag., c.	55½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Dom. Envelope, p.	$1.75	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Dom. Woollens, pfd.	60c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Dom. Foundries, p.	$1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Dom. Scot. Inv., pfd.	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Dom. Bridge	30c	Nov. 25	Oct. 31
Dom. & Anglo In. p	$1.25	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Electrolux	†20c	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Eng. Electric, A	62½c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Falconbridge N.	5c	Dec. 20	Nov. 14
Granby Cons. M.	†▪15c	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Hallnor Mines	15c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Hollinger Cons.	5c	Dec. 2	Nov. 18
Do., extra	5c	Dec. 2	Nov. 18
Inter. Nickel, c.	†50c	Dec. 31	Dec. 1
Inter. C. Baking	$1.50	Dec. 10	Dec. 2
Inter. Power, pfd.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 16
Do., arrears	$1.25	Dec. 29	Dec. 10
Island Mtn. M.	10c	Dec. 15	Nov. 28
Imperial Oil	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Inter. Petroleum	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Do., pref.	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 19
Kerr Lake M.	†5c	Dec. 17	Dec. 3
Laura Secord	20c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Lake Shore M.	35c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Lake of W. Mill.	30c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Do., pref.	$1.75	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Loblaw Groc. Inc.	†25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Langley's, pref.	▪50c	Dec. 12	Dec. 3
Loblaw Groc., A, B	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Do., extra	12½c	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
Mtl. Loan & Mtge.	31¼c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Mitchell, Robt.	$1	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
MacL.-Cockshutt	10c	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Madsen R. Lake	3c	Dec. 1	Nov. 10
McIntyre Porc.	55½c	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Do., extra	$1.11	Jan. 2	Nov. 1
McKen. R. Lake	3c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Melchers Dist., p.	30c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Mtl. Ref. & Stor., p.	$1.25	Dec. 16	Dec. 4
Macassa Mines	8c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Do., extra	3c	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Negus Mines	2½c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
Neon Prod. W. C., p	$1.50	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
N. S. L. & Pwr., pf.	$1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Nat. Grocers, pfd.	38c	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Nat. Steel Car	50c	Jan. 15	Dec. 31
Noranda Mines	$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Nipissing Mines	▪15c	Dec. 11	Nov. 15
Nat. Biscuit, pfd.	†$1.75	Nov. 29	Nov. 14
Ogilvie Flour, p.	$1.75	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Ottawa L. & Pr.	15c	Jan. 2	Nov. 25
Do., pref.	$1.25	Jan. 2	Nov. 25
Pickle Crow	10c	Dec. 31	Dec. 15
Pamour Porc.	6c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Perron Gold	▪4c	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Do., extra	▪6c	Dec. 20	Dec. 1
Quebec Gold	2c	Dec. 15	Dec 1
Quebec Power	25c	Nov. 25	Oct. 24
Royalite Oil	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 17
Reliance Grain, p.	$1.62½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., arrears	$1.62½	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Remington Rand	†25c	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Do., pref.	†$1.12½	Jan. 2	Dec. 10
Rolland Paper, pf.	$1.50	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Regent Knit., pfd.	40c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Royal Bank	$2	Dec. 1	Oct. 31

Elevators Emerge From Depression

Provide Important Public Service in Canada's Wheat Surplus Emergency

By A. D. ELLWOOD
Investment Editor, The Financial Post

Canada has had good reason since the war started to be grateful for what in past years has been termed "excess" grain elevator storage capacity.

In past years the grain storage system which had been built up across the Canadian prairies had been criticized as being far in excess of current needs. But in the past two years, millions of bushels of "temporary" storage capacity have had to be built and farmers have been bonused to hold their grain on the farms.

The services provided by the great elevator companies of Canada in getting the wheat crops of the past two years into storage is difficult to value in dollars and cents but is nevertheless an economic service which has prevented the waste of perhaps millions of bushels of prime grain.

The result of bumper crops in 1939 and 1940, as well as moderately good crops in 1941 and 1938, plus wartime interruption of ordinary marketing has meant capacity filling of all available storage capacity existing in Canada.

Earnings Reflect Changes

But although all storage space has been filled throughout the past year or more, it has not meant more than a moderate improvement in the earnings of the elevator companies.

There are probably two major reasons for this. In the first place at the beginning of the 1940-41 crop year, the Board of Grain Commissioners ordered a reduction in grain storage rates from one-thirtieth of a cent a bushel per day to one-forty-fifth of a cent a day. This rate still applies for all western companies. For elevator companies operating in eastern Canada there was no change made in the basic rate for eastern terminal elevators which remains at one fortieth of a cent a bushel per day.

Then there is another major reason for the relatively small gain in earnings. Canada's elevator system was designed for handling grain, not storing it. Profitable operation of an elevator system depends on turnover and this is something that has been lacking for the past couple of years. Shortage of shipping space, loss of markets on continental Europe and other reasons have meant that Canada's wheat crop piled up in storage and did not move to world markets as it does normally. The war has been the cause of this condition and real improvement is likely to wait until the war is over.

This congestion of Canadian grain in this country has meant that elevator space is used to capacity and also that handlings have been unusually slow.

Rise to Emergency

Canadian elevator companies have been quick to rise to the emergency and aid the Dominion over the serious storage space shortage that existed from the first of this year. They have constructed temporary storage capacity to handle 50 million bushels at an estimated cost of $4 millions. This storage capacity is strictly of a temporary nature and will be demolished when the present emergency is over. The scheme provides for writing off the investment over a three or four year period.

Like all corporations in Canada, the privately owned elevator companies have felt the burden of much higher taxes since the war started. They are subject to at least a minimum of 40% corporation income taxes for the Dominion for the current year, as compared with 15% in pre-war years.

For elevator companies the excess profits tax has apparently meant the application of the minimum rate. During the base period of 1936-39 inclusive, these companies were suffering from the effects of several years of crop failures in Canada. Losses were reported in some cases; in all cases profits were small.

One result has been that these companies have applied for special consideration and establishment of base profits under the provisions of the E.P.T. The fact that their base period earnings were low and that special consideration has been sought indicates, however, that even the higher tax levels now prevailing will not prevent fair gains in earnings and strengthening of weakened financial positions.

Outlook Reasonably Good

Outlook for the current year is still that storage capacity will be filled to capacity. With a visible supply of Canadian wheat estimated at 503 million bushels at Nov. 7 this year, the problem is more one of finding space to store the wheat than of having excess capacity. This is true in spite of a 1941 wheat crop estimated about 250 million bushels below 1940's bumper 551 million bushels.

For the other aspect of elevator company income, the outlook for the current year seems little different from that just closed. Handling of wheat is likely to remain slow because of that very congestion that crams storage capacity and the continued lack of adequate markets or shipping facilities. H. E. Sellers, president of Federal Grain, predicted reduced handling because of acreage reduction and a poor crop.

In spite of these factors there is nothing in sight at present to indicate that the 1941-42 earnings for elevator companies will not be above the recent average and probably not far from that reported for the year just closed.

Relief for Investors

For investors in securities of elevator companies, the past several years have not been very cheerful but improvement started last year and should continue. Throughout the depression period, there was only one default on bond interest for a western elevator company and one in the east. Even the one defaulted company, Western Grain Co., made an interest payment this year. Collingwood Terminals has made new arrangements for its mortgage debt to the town of Collingwood.

For shareholders there are signs of light. This year six of the nine major companies in which there is public investment interest paid dividends on one or more classes of stock. For 1939 only three of these companies made any distributions to shareholders. The current year should see at least as many dividend payments as last year with the possibility that either the amount or the number of dividends may be increased. Existence of varying amounts of preferred arrears is a factor of speculative interest.

Price movement for stocks and bonds of this group of companies over the past year is illustrated by the following tabulation.

	Nov. 10 1941	Nov. 10 1940
Bonds		
Alberta Pacific 6/49	103	98
Federal Grain 6/49	102	98
Reliance Grain 4½/52	96	94
United Grain 5/48	99	96
Western Grain 6/49	64½	49
Stocks		
Alberta Pacific, com.	1.00	1.25
Do., pfd.	30	28¾
Goderich Elevator	6¾	8
Reliance Grain, com.	3	3
Do., pfd.	65	65
Toronto Elevators, com.	19	24
Do., pfd.	49	46
United Grain Growers	10½	10

The Grain Elevator Companies

	Year Ends	Storage Capacity (Millions of Bushels) Perm.	Temp.	No. of Elevators Country	Terminal	Working Capital (Millions of $) 1941	1940	Funded Debt $000	‡Times Bond Int. Earned 1941	1940	Earnings per Share Pfd. 1941	Pfd. 1940	Com. 1941	Com. 1940	Dividends Paid 1941 Pfd.	Com.
WESTERN ELEVATORS																
Alberta Pacific	June 30	21.0	9.5	464	2	1.7	1.5	2,742	2.95	2.57	$6.63	$5.39	d$0.14	d$0.61	$2.00▲	.....
Federal Grain	July 31	20.6	12.5	438	2	1.0	1.1	2,788	3.10	1.86	7.69	3.14	0.18	d0.50	$8.12½‡	.....
Reliance Grain	Dec. 31	16.0	*	273	1	....	1.1	1,160	.....	5.60	.....	7.17	.....	0.13	.....	$1.25
United Grain	July 31	x8.2	*	442	2	1.8	1.1	2,780	4.43	5.59	.....	.....	1.95	2.93	....▲	.....
Western Grain	July 31	9.0	4.5	275	1	0.4	0.3	2,720	1.92	2.23	5.17	7.46	d0.13	0.10		
EASTERN ELEVATORS																
Collingwood Term.	Dec. 31	2.0	....	......	1	....	0.03	619	......	......	......	0.43	......	0.43	......	0.65
Goderich Elevator	Mar. 31	3.0	....	......	4	0.1	0.1	......	......	......	......	......	0.78	1.22	......	......
North American	Apr. 30	3.0	....	......	1	0.01	0.02	393	3.22	1.96	17.78	6.71	0.13	d0.22	5.25•	1.00
Toronto Elevators	July 31	7.0	3.0	......	2	1.0	0.9	620	......	......	9.34	8.24	3.67	3.12	2.62½	

‡ After depreciation.
d Deficit.
* Amount not available.
x Terminal capacity only.

▪ Arrears $77 a share at June 30.
▲ Arrears $67.87½ a share at Nov. 2.
‡ Arrears $8.12½ a share at Dec. 15.
▲ Arrears $66.62½ a share at July 31.
• Arrears on 1st preference $49 a share.

Week in Wheat

Market Discounts Big British Sale

Order of 120 Million Bushels Was Fully Anticipated, and Interest Not Keen — Technique of Sales Proves of Interest

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG—In spite of the fact it meant a very large transaction, official announcement this week that 120 million bushels of wheat had been sold by the Canadian Wheat Board to the British Cereals Import Committee did not arouse any great amount of interest in trade circles. The sale had been anticipated for several weeks.

Price at which these transactions are effected is not revealed, the secrecy being at the instance of the British authorities. On previous occasions it was stated that sales were made at prices above the then current market, and it is assumed that the same thing is true in this latest sale.

Sales Technique

The technique of these sales is interesting. The Canadian Wheat Board sells to the Cereals Import Committee not definite grades of wheat in definite positions for immediate delivery. Instead it provides the British purchasing body with the stipulated quantity of grain as futures under the rules of the futures market on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. These futures are not turned over immediately to the Cereals Import Committee, but only as that body requires them from time to time. They are then transferred to individuals or companies which have forwarded wheat to Atlantic seaboard or other ports, in exchange for wheat of specific grade at specific points.

While the price for the whole 120 million bushels of futures was negotiated at one time, the spreads and price differentials which apply to wheat when it actually moves is essentially a matter of market bargaining. The exporter needs the futures he acquires in such transactions in order to cancel out his own earlier sales of futures, as a hedge when he bought the grain that he puts into position in the East. It is probable that a base price has been fixed for certain quantities of wheat for December and May delivery. If the full quantities are not required at the end of those respective months the futures contracts will presumably be transferred forward to a later month, while alternatively they may be largely liquidated at earlier dates as overseas shipments are made.

• • •

Heavy Wheat Clearances

Heavy clearances of Canadian Wheat for export, at 5.7 million bushels were reported last week. Great Britain is understood to be carrying some considerable wheat reserves, and large shipments of wheat at a particular time hardly means anything more than it fits in the general shipping situation for shipments at certain times.

• • •

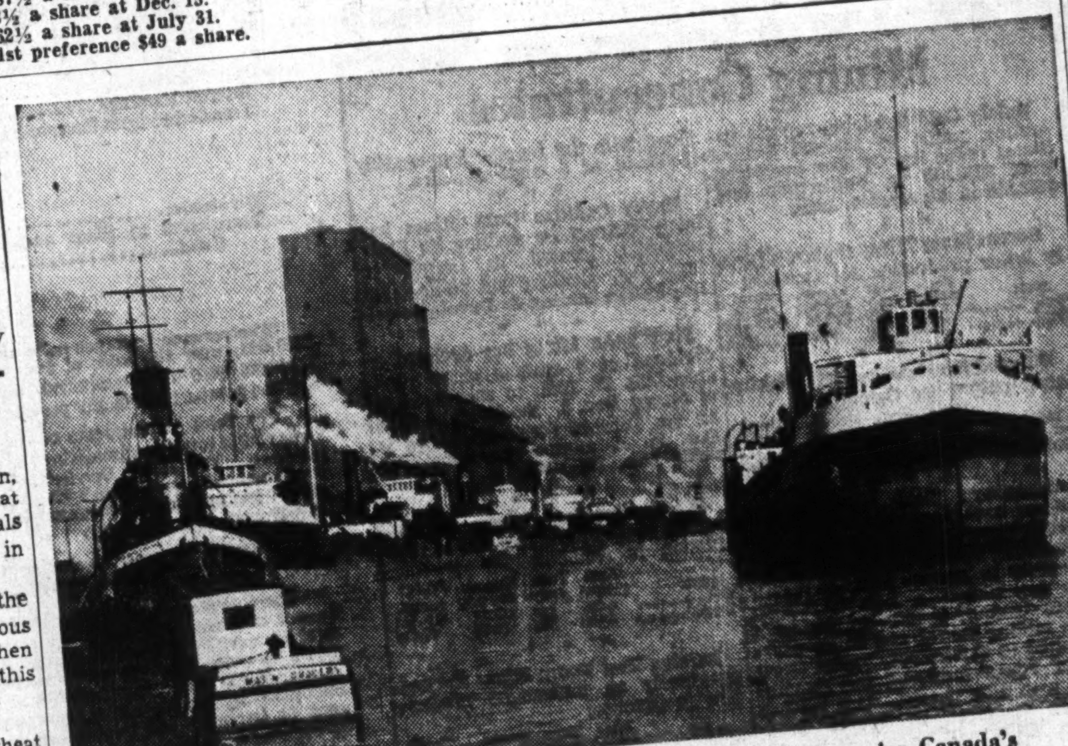
Crop Under Quota

The Bureau of Statistics reports 232 million bushels of Canadian wheat were exported during the past crop year. Export of a corresponding quantity of wheat during the current crop year, with domestic use of 50 million bushels, would mean a total of 282 million bushels could be delivered by farmers without increasing the total quantity of Canadian wheat in store. When, however, the government and the Canadian Wheat Board made regulations covering wheat deliveries during the current crop year it was estimated that only 230 bushels could be absorbed, and it was provided that such a quantity should be the maximum to be delivered by farmers during the crop year. Farmers will not have enough wheat to make up that quantity in the aggregate. Had the weather during the summer of 1941 permitted a large instead of a small crop to be produced, it is quite evident that there would be a good deal of pressure on the government to permit at least another 52 million bushels to be delivered.

Dividends Declared (Cont'd)

Shawinigan W.	22c	Nov. 25	Oct. 24
Sherritt Gordon	5c	Dec. 15	Oct. 31
Stuart, D. A. Oil, p.	20c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Siscoe Gold	2c	Dec. 15	Nov. 15
Sylvanite Gold	7c	Dec. 27	Nov. 8
Sher. Williams, pf.	$1.75	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Toronto Elev., pref.	66c	Dec. 6	Nov. 25
Unit. Amuse., A, B	40c	Nov. 29	Nov. 15
Un. Gold Eq., st. c.	6c	Dec. 30	Dec. 19
Un. Bond & Share	15c	Jan. 15/42	Dec. 30
United Fuel, p. A	75c	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Union Gas	20c	Dec. 15	Nov. 20
Upper Can. Mines	3c	Dec. 10	Nov. 20
United Corp., B	*25c	Dec. 22	Dec. 1
Western Steel	*50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Waite Amulet M.	20c	Dec. 10	Nov. 15
Walker-Good.	$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Do., pref.	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 21
Wr.-Hargreaves	10c	Jan. 2	Nov. 26
Do., extra	5c	Jan. 2	Nov. 26
Walkerville Brew.	5c	Dec. 8	Nov. 15

†Payable in U. S. funds.
▪Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.
*Initial. ▲Arrears.



This picture shows two vital links in the chain that carries Canada's wheat from the fields of the prairies to Britain's [illegible] millions. The elevators store it and handle it; the ships carry it across the Atlantic. Both have to answer tremendous demands since this war started.

Commodity Prices Show Firm Tone

Expectation of Increased Controls However Restrains Buyers

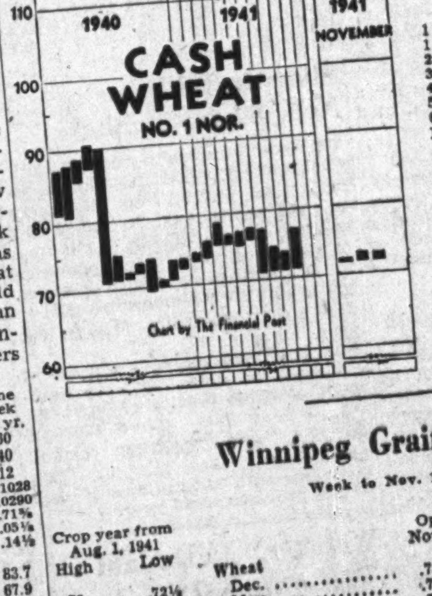
Indications that hostilities might shortly break out in the Pacific brought a firmer trend in the commodity markets with all spot market indices moving upward. Dow Jones index of future prices, however, was slightly lower. The lack of strength in future prices was attributed to the realization that spread of the war which would bring the United States in as an active belligerent would mean increased price controls. Buyers accordingly were cautious.

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$9.25	$9.25	$8.60
Hogs	14.85	14.85	11.40
Copper, lb.	.12	.12	.12
Cotton, lb.	.1719	.1720	.1028
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0350	.0350	.0290
Wheat, Man. (bu.)	.72⅝	.72¾	.71⅝
Coffee, lb.	.09⅛	.09⅛	.05⅛
Hides	.15½	.15½	.14⅛
Weekly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.)	94.0	93.7	83.7
Do., Wood, Gundy	74.5	74.4	67.9
U. S. Labor	91.7	91.6	78.8
Dow Jones (future)	80.13	80.90	57.44
Fishers	98.8	98.3	84.5
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (Oct.)*	115.5	114.7	107.0
W'sale. (Sept.)	93.2	91.8	83.0
U. S. (Aug.)	90.3	88.8	77.4
Gt. Brit. (Aug.)	153.2	153.2	140.1

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. *Base 1935-39 equals 100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle—Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper-electrolytic, New York. No 7 coffee, Rio. Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal, c/f New York. Wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis.

Wheat Prices



Cash Quotations

Nov. 17, 1941

	For Week Nov. 17 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
Wheat:				
1 Hard	.72⅞	.72⅜	.73⅛	.72⅜
1 Nor.	.72⅞	.72⅜	.73⅛	.72⅜
2 Nor.	.70	.69⅜	.70¼	.69½
3 Nor.	.68⅜	.67¾	.68¼	.67⅛
4 Nor.	.67⅜	.65⅞	.66¾	.65¼
5 Wheat	.64⅜	.63¾	.64½	.63½
6 Wheat	.62⅞	.62¼	.63¼	.62½
Feed	.58⅜	.57¾	.58¾	.56
Oats:				
2 C. W.	.44	.43¼	.45½	.44¼
3 C. W.	.41½	.40⅝	.42¼	.41¼
Barley:				
1 Feed	.52¼	.51⅛	.53	.51½
2 Feed	.51⅝	.50½	.52⅛	.50⅜
Flax:				
1 C. W.	1.48½	1.46¼	1.52¼	1.48½
2 C. W.	1.44¼	1.42½	1.48¼	1.44¼
Rye:				
2 C. W.	.57¾	.56⅝	.58¾	.54½

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to Nov. 17, 1941

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1941 High	Low		Open Nov. 12	High for week	Low for week	Close Nov. 17	Close year ago
		Wheat					
.79	.72½	Dec.	.73¼	.73½	.72¾	.72⅞	.72
.82¾	.76¼	May	.77	.77¼	.76⅜	.76⅜	.76¼
.79¼	.77⅝	July	.78¼	.78⅜	.77⅝	.77¾	.77⅞
		Oats					
.48½	.35⅛	Dec.	.44⅛	.44⅛	.42¾	.43⅛	.34
.47⅞	.38⅛	May	.45⅛	.45¼	.44	.44⅛	.33
.45⅛	.43⅛	July	.44	.44⅛	.43⅛	.43¼	.31⅞
		Barley					
.61⅝	.46¼	Dec.	.56¾	.56⅞	.55¼	.55¾	.46⅛
.61¼	.49⅜	May	.57½	.57⅞	.56¾	.57⅛	.44¾
.58¼	.55⅛	July	.56	.56⅜	.56	.56⅛	.42⅞
		Flax					
1.63	1.40½	Dec.	1.48	1.49⅜	1.46¼	1.47⅞	1.31⅛
1.64⅛	1.40¼	May	1.50	1.51½	1.48	1.50¼	1.35
1.54¼	1.48	July	1.50	1.51¾	1.48	1.50⅞	......
		Rye					
.66	.50¾	Dec.	.57	.58⅝	.56⅝	.57½	.47¾
.67⅜	.51¾	May	.60⅞	.61¾	.59¼	.60¼	.50⅞
.63	.60⅜	July	.60⅝	.61½	.60⅜	.60¾	......

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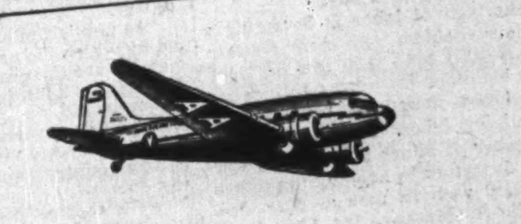

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GOING			
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Ar. Buffalo	11:07 am	4:57 pm	8:17 pm
Ar. Newark			10:31 pm
Ar. New York	1:33 pm	7:04 pm	10:56 pm
RETURNING			
Lv. New York	6:35 am	8:55 am	*4:10 pm
Lv. Newark	7:00 am		
Lv. Buffalo	9:23 am	11:23 am	6:35 pm
Ar. Toronto	10:05 am	12:05 pm	7:15 pm

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Week in Mining

Kirkland Mines Hope To Continue Milling

Strike May Force Some Mines to Close Entirely But Others Expect to Continue on Reduced Basis — Broken Ore Reserves a Big Factor

Miners are now on strike in Kirkland Lake. Even while Minister of Labor Norman A. McLarty was making an 11th hour attempt to bring the C.I.O.-affiliated union and mine operators together, union officials gave the cease work order in Kirkland Lake on Tuesday and picket lines were being established at eight affected mines by early evening as the 7 o'clock night shifts went on. Mines affected by the strike are Lake Shore, Teck-Hughes, Wright-Hargreaves, Sylvanite, Toburn, Macassa, Kirkland Lake and Bidgood Kirkland.

Final calling out of the miners by the union came as a surprise to Minister of Labor Norman McLarty and to representatives of the mine operators. Three of the mine operators had consented to sit down for a discussion with Mr. McLarty and three members of the miners' union who were not employees.. The operators had taken the stand that they were not against collective bargaining; that they wanted to bargain with their employees, but not with the C.I.O. union.

While initial reports spoke of as many as 3,850 men "out on strike," five of the mines continued to operate after the strike was first called.

These Stayed Open

Macassa claimed to be operating as usual, Teck Hughes, Sylvanite, Wright-Hargreaves and Bidgood were operating on a reduced scale basis while Lake Shore, Toburn and Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co. were reported closed down.

At Wright-Hargreaves Mines, it was claimed 275 men were working in the mine Tuesday night. It may have been only coincidence but this figure was not far from the 298 men that voted against the strike at this mine. In view of this, results of the strike vote at the various mines may give some indication of the possibility of continuing work on a reduced scale. The results of this vote as published last week were as follows:

	Eligible	For Strike "Yes"	"No"
Bidgood Kirkland ..	128	69	48
Kirkland Lake	326	232	72
Lake Shore	1,037	680	273
Macassa Mines	292	180	95
Sylvanite Gold	400	233	126
Teck-Hughes	550	413	109
Toburn Gold	204	105	83
Wright-Harg.	1,073	698	298

* * *

Have Broken Ore

It is understood the various mines are hopeful of being able to operate on a reduced basis, although milling crews walked out as well as miners. Some of the companies have considerable reserves of broken ore and if all development operations are suspended, it may be possible to continue milling for some time. Sylvanite Gold Mines reports broken ore reserves sufficient for five months' operations. Macassa reports broken ore reserves sufficient for four months. Teck-Hughes at the end of August had sufficient broken ore on hand to keep the mill running 7½ months. Other mines do not report broken reserves separately. If the mines can keep going these broken reserves will undoubtedly be of great value. If milling is on a reduced scale, broken ore reserves would last that much longer.

On the other hand if mines are forced to close entirely, a relatively small number of men at some future date would allow operations to be recommenced on a reduced basis.

* * *

Big "Miner" Issue

With a big issue of 152 pages, The Northern Miner again chronicles the impressive growth of Canada's mining industry—and the tremendous mineral production that the C.I.O. might place in jeopardy.

Mineral production of Canada will undoubtedly set new records for both volume and value in 1941, the mining paper states. When final figures are tabulated, The Miner expects that mineral production this year will be close to $600 millions. Except for fixed prices at which base metals are being sold, value of mineral output this year might be in the neighborhood of $1 billion, it is stated.

Not only are the mines making sacrifices, but their shareholders also in cheerfully submitting to a price level for metals which is below normal, taking the average over a period of years, The Miner points out.

* * *

Form Labor Pool

Shortage of labor is becoming a serious problem with many western mines. To cope with this problem, The Manitoba Chamber of Mines has developed something new—a pool of mining labor. Here is how the Chamber of Mines is operating this new departure in keeping the mines supplied with fit men as described by H. A. Mackay, the Chamber's president:

"Within recent weeks, we have co-operated with the Unemployment Insurance Commission in an undertaking to establish in this city a pool of mining labor better designed to meet labor demands under wartime conditions. Because of its geographical situation, men congregate in Winnipeg and make this city the Dominion's biggest labor reservoir, and part of the labor pool's strength lies in its close connection with the Unemployment Insurance Commission. As you are aware, the Commission, through its employment and claims office, must provide either jobs or insurance benefits to unemployed persons from insurable occupations. That will mean that men will be funnelled into Winnipeg more than in the past, a factor tending to make an employment service based here more effective. Men discharged from the armed forces also will be available.

* * *

How Plan Operates

"Briefly, the plan is that the mining company will communicate its requirements to the secretary's office either by letter or telegram. Satisfactory men are selected by the Commission's staff for medical examination by a competent physician, and after certification by him as to their fitness are dispatched to the mine. The Manitoba Chamber of Mines' role in this is receiving the applications for labor, relaying them to the Unemployment Insurance Commission, filing of medical records of men so examined, and responsibility for the payment of fees of the examining physician which in turn are charged to the mining companies."

* * *

Support Mines Stand

Kirkland Lake gold mines apparently have not been standing alone in the stand taken against recognition of the C.I.O. Protests against activities of the C.I.O. union have been pouring in from every mining area in Ontario, according to George A. MacMillan, president of the Ontario Prospectors' and Developers' Association.

* * *

Text of Telegram

In view of the reported unanimity of the views expressed, a special meeting of the association's executive was held and it was decided to send the following telegram to Prime Minister King, Labor Minister Norman A. McLarty and Minister of Mines Thomas A. Crerar:

"The Ontario Prospectors' and Developers' Association, being vitally interested in the future of mining in Canada, views with alarm the situation at Kirkland Lake. We are not opposed to Canadian organized labor, but the issue is not one of wages or living conditions (which are the highest in Canada), but recognition of a foreign-controlled union which we believe is impeding the prosecution of the war.

"The mines of Canada are largely owned by the public, and not, as some agitators would have you believe, by a few wealthy individuals. The Kirkland Lake mines are owned by 75,000 shareholders. Some 1,700 young Canadians have left the Kirkland Lake mines to fight for their country, and it is our opinion that these men would be the first to oppose the imported agitators who are trying to dominate the industry.

"As public financing is the method by which the prospector and developer are financed, the control of the mining industry by a foreign union would discourage prospecting. The development of new mines, which are vital to the future of this country, would be brought to a standstill. New mines must be found to replace the present mines, which are depleting rapidly, to provide employment for our soldiers on their return, and for the economic future of Canada."

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Noranda Profits Better This Year

Net profit of $7,903,338 equal to $3.53 a share was realized by Noranda Mines in the first nine months of 1941. This compares with $7,454,930 or $3.33 a share in the corresponding period of 1940.

While the nine months profit was higher than in 1940, earnings of $1.13 a share for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1941, were lower than the $1.36 a share for the previous quarter but still ahead of the $1.04 a share for the first quarter of this year.

Metal production and miscellaneous income for the first nine months of 1941 totalled $16,009,684. Operating costs were $4,720,346, taxes totalled $2,971,000 and depreciation was $415,000, giving the profit reported above.

Hedley Mascot's Profit Rises

New Tunnel Planned to Test Favorable Surface Showings at Depth

Higher operating profits were realized by Hedley Mascot Gold Mines the third quarter of 1941. Net income after taxes, development and exploration totalled $56,948 for the period against $46,473 on the same basis the previous quarter. Earnings before depreciation and depletion, were 2.51 cents a share against 2.04 cents.

During the third quarter, 17,841 tons of ore were put through the mill with mill heads averaging 0.36 oz. gold per ton. A total of 16,886 tons had been milled the preceding quarter.

Surface exploration is stated to have indicated some new favorable zones which are too deep to test from surface. Consequently a site is now being selected for a new low level tunnel.

Open New Ore

Development in third quarter consisted in exploration and opening up ore between the 4,500 and 4,800 levels in the general vicinity of the 4,510 raise and in extending the surface exploration on the Galena, Copper Chief and other adjoining claims.

Results in the former work are stated to have been satisfactory, in some ways exceeding expectations based on previous information. Particularly encouraging is the depth to which ore is being found below the "hot sill" in this locality.

To Start Work Shortly On Barraute Ground

Programmes of exploration are expected to get under way on the properties of Laflamme Barraute Mines and Veynore Barraute Mines, The Financial Post is informed.

Plans call for carrying out surface exploration which will likely consist of stripping and trenching to locate favorable zones. It is also planned to carry out a dip needle survey to indicate zones ahead of surface exploration and to pick up, if possible, extensions of zones from neighboring properties.

Taxes Cut Into Negus Profit

Earnings Equal 10.1 Cents Against 13 Cents Previous Fiscal Year

Although development was successful in placing more in sight than was milled during the year, net profit realized by Negus Mines in the year ended July 31, 1941, was sharply lower due to the combination of higher taxes and slightly lower bullion production.

Net profit for the year of $201,362 was equal to 10.1 cents a share compared with 13 cents the year before. Including supplies, working capital increased from $162,430 to $300,489 after payment of $99,850 in dividends.

During the 1941 fiscal year, 22,182 tons of ore were milled with a $755,271 recovery, an average of $34.05 per ton. This compared with $772,251 from 21,370 tons and average recovery of $36.14 the preceding year. At July 31, 1941, ore reserves were 25,460 tons averaging 0.68 oz. gold per ton compared with 21,710 tons at the end of the previous year.

Step Up Milling Rate

To offset the drop of the grade of ore in reserve, compared with the hoisted average of 0.795 oz. last year, equipment is being installed to increase the milling rate from 60 to between 75 and 80 tons a day.

The main No. 2 shaft was deepened to 425 ft. in the fall of 1941 and since then the shaft has been deepened for two additional levels at 125-ft. intervals. The No. 15 vein, which has been the chief ore producer to date, has shown fairly successful results to date in preliminary development and stoping at the fifth level. Grade of ore mined runs 1.3 oz. In the south zone, an ore shoot 149 ft. long was opened up on the 140-ft. sub-level in No. 16 vein, grading around an ounce.

A dividend of 2½ cents a share has been declared payable Dec. 15, 1951, to shareholders of record Dec. 1. This makes a total of 7½ cents declared for this calendar year.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended July 31

	1941 $	1940 $
Bullion production ..	755,271	772,252
Less: Marketing	9,812	9,916
Development	120,283	99,930
Mining	127,048	126,928
Milling	77,328	81,703
Admin. & gen.	71,669	60,121
H. O. expense	20,928	18,730
Oper. profit	328,203	374,924
Less: Depreciation ...	58,705	49,160
Interest on loans ...	2,172	9,291
Development w/o ..	30,887	31,600
Royalties	6,883	9,495
Excess profits tax ..	28,194	13,263
Net profit	201,362	262,115
Less: Dividends	99,850	......
Surplus for year	101,512	262,115
Add: Prev. surplus ...	321,832	59,717
Adjustment	1,550	......
Surplus forward	424,894	321,832
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Earned	$0.101	$0.13
Paid	0.05	nil
No. of Shs. Outstand.	1,997,000	1,997,000
Working Capital		
Current assets	443,147	405,991
Current liabilities	142,658	243,561
Working capital	300,489	162,430

Mining Concentrates

Bulolo Gold Dredging reports operating profit of $335,615 United States funds for October compared with $250,040 in September and $282,310 in September, 1940.

* * *

Berens River Mines reports slightly lower production for October:

1941:	Tons milled	Tons daily	Recov. per ton	Total recov.
Oct.	7,300	236	$16.78	$122,522
Sept.	7,650	255	16.76	128,221

* * *

Bidgood Kirkland reports slightly lower output for October:

1941:	Tons milled	Tons daily	Recov. per ton	Total recov
Oct.	3,692	119	$11.85	$43,839
Sept.	3,447	115	13.02	44,865

* * *

Crowshore Gold Mines shareholders have approved a deal with Pickle Crow Gold Mines, granting a working option on the company's property to July 2, 1942. If results are satisfactory a new 3 million share company is to be formed with one million shares and $2,000 to be allotted to Crowshore, Pickle Crow Gold Mines receiving the remaining 2 million shares. Any further funds advanced by Pickle Crow Gold Mines will be repaid by the new company with interest before any dividends are declared.

* * *

Cochenour Willans Gold Mines has declared a dividend of 3 cents a share payable Dec. 20, 1941, to shareholders of record Dec. 1.

* * *

Cheminis Gold Mines has called a special meeting for Nov. 21 to secure shareholders' approval for merging the company's property with others in Amalgamated Larder Mines. A total of 546,495 Amalgamated Larder shares are involved. Together with further shares to be received from Sarcee Mines, this would mean sufficient shares for a distribution of one Amalgamated share for five Cheminis.

* * *

Duquesne Mining Co. advises payment was received for 25,000 shares, part of Nov. 8 option installment on 100,000 shares and that balance of the agreement has been terminated by default.

* * *

Gold Frontier Mines is understood to be planning a second shaft. This shaft, which will probably go initially to 150 ft. depth, will be used to explore a zone lying about 800 ft. northeast of the present workings. Surface work and diamond drilling on the new zone are stated to have given interesting results, indicating lenses of ore.

* * *

Goldbeam Mines was incorporated with a Manitoba charter on Oct. 20, 1941. Authorized capital is 3 million shares of $1 par value.

* * *

Gold Belt Mining Co. reports an increase in output for October:

1941:	Tons milled	Tons daily	Recov. per ton	Total recov.
Oct.	5,201	168	$11.31	$59,115
Sept.	4,976	166	11.22	55,805

* * *

Hollinger Consolidated has declared an extra dividend of 5 cents a share payable Dec. 2, 1941, to shareholders of record Nov. 18, along with the regular four-weekly dividend of 5 cents a share.

* * *

Hayes Cadillac Gold Mines has let a contract for drilling its Blair property, located in Louvicourt twp., Que. Drilling will be done by Inspiration Mining & Development.

* * *

Kerr Lake Mines has declared a dividend of 5 cents a share payable Dec. 17, 1941, to shareholders of record Dec. 3. Ex-dividend date on the Toronto Stock Exchange is Dec. 2. A similar payment was made Dec. 16, 1940.

* * *

Island Mountain Mines Co. reports a considerable increase in production in October:

1941:	Tons milled	Tons daily	Recov. per ton	Total recov.
Oct.	4,531	146	$19.21	$87,041
Sept.	4,456	149	16.36	72,916

* * *

Preston East Dome Mines showed practically an unchanged production in October:

1941:	Tons milled	Tons daily	Recov. per ton	Total recov.
Oct.	17,961	579	$11.32	$203,312
Sept.	17,568	586	11.53	203,370

* * *

Pickle Crow Gold Mines has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share payable, Dec. 31. 1941, to shareholders of record Dec. 15.

* * *

Wendigo Gold Mines showed only a slight change in production in October:

1941:	Tons milled	Tons daily	Recov. per ton	Total recov.
Oct.	3,046	98	$15.90	$48,438
Sept.	2,941	98	16.54	48,660

Sherwin-Williams Nets $1.65 a Share

With an increase in sales of 23.6%, Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada reports gross income from all sources in year ended Aug. 31 last of $1.2 million, compared with $1.1 million in preceding year. After provision for an increase of a third in taxes, net profits on common are equal to $1.65 a share, as against $1.48 in 1940 year.

During past year all arrears of dividends on preferred were liquidated. Balance sheet position at end of last August shows further strength, net working capital amounting to $4.3 millions. This compares with $4.1 millions at close of the previous fiscal year.

Webster, McDonald Join Dosco Board

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Colin W. Webster, son of the late Senator Webster, and M. W. McDonald, secretary and treasurer of the company, have been elected members of the board of directors of Dominion Steel & Coal Corp.

C. B. Lang, vice-president, and at present a director of the company, has been appointed to the executive committee.

Expect Drilling Upturn In Vermilion Area

While scale of recent development in the Vermilion area has been disappointing to the assistant oil controller, George B. Webster, there are indications that activity will soon be increased.

Interest in the whole Wainwright-Dina-Vermilion-Kinsella triangle lying near the east boundary of Alberta has been growing, with some of the larger companies apparently intrigued by more outlying sectors.

Among those which have reserved large acreage are Vermilion Consolidated, a pioneer in the area, Western Drilling Co. (the E. L. Cord interests), Imperial Oil, Anglo-Canadian General Petroleums, the Brown interests and F. P. Byrne, Standard Oil is also reported to have reserved acreage but this has not so far been confirmed.

Imperial Oil, the Brown interests and General Petroleums have reserved their acreage in more outlying sectors, favoring oil possibilities there more than in Vermilion proper.

Railways Agreement

Under the agreement made with the railways, a market has been assured for one million barrels of oil a year from the Vermilion area at a price of $1.15 a barrel. No refining of this oil is necessary, simple cleaning being the only processing necessary.

To date, 14 wells have been drilled in the Vermilion area outlining a producing area 1½ miles long and half a mile wide, with no limits yet defined. With modern drilling equipment, wells can be drilled cheaply and completed within a week. Based on the Vermilion spacing of one well to 10 acres, there are 50 drill sites available in the Vermilion area proper.

New Type Drill Rig

A new "unitized" drilling rig has been taken into the Vermilion area by General Petroleums for the drilling of a well under contract. This is a drilling equipment mounted on a truck which eliminates possibly 90% of setting up costs involved in drilling most oil wells. It is estimated that drilling costs per well will be only in the neighborhood of $8,000 with a total cost of $20,000 per well, allowing for testing, cost of production equipment, etc.

A three-well drilling programme has been arranged by General Petroleums for the Kinsella area, The Financial Post can announce, and it is expected that work will get under way very shortly. It is anticipated that the unitized drilling rig now at Vermilion field nearby will be used for completion of this programme.

Hinde & Dauch Doubles Dividend

Hinde & Dauch Paper Co. of Canada has declared a dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Dec. 21, 1941, to shareholders of record Dec. 10. The company has been paying 12½ cents a share quarterly from April, 1939. Prior to that it paid 25 cents quarterly, or $1 a share annually.

This year the company has reported record scale of operations and in 1940 it earned $1.39 a share, more than double the rate of dividend.

Newfoundland Share U. S. Paper Up 25%

MONTREAL.—Newfoundland increased its share of the United States newsprint market by 25% during the first 10 months of 1941, compared with a like period the preceding year. During the current period Newfoundland supplied 5% of all U. S. requirements, as against 4% a year ago.

Barclays Bank Holds Meeting

Col. A. A. Magee Warns Against Complacency in War Effort

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian resources are being increasingly devoted to the war effort and all other consideration will be further subordinated "until our objective is reached," Col. A. A. Magee, president, stated at the annual meeting of Barclays Bank (Canada).

Warning against complacency, Col. Magee, now serving as special assistant to Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, said: "It is well to heed the warnings against the perils of an easy optimism. There is no reason for deceiving ourselves into believing we have seen the worst. As we look back over the past two years let us by all means feel thankful that there has been deliverance from grave dangers. But do not let us delude ourselves that survival is possible without more and more sustained effort, for upon the success of that effort depends the safety and security of all. Greater sacrifices may be demanded, but no price is too great for the preservation of our freedom and the maintenance of civilization."

Col. Magee's address also dealt in detail with the economic, industrial and financial progress of the country over the past year.

Had Good Year

In his report on the year's operations H. A. Stevenson, vice-president and general manager, reported profits were "very satisfactory despite an inevitable increase in overhead expenses." Mr. Stevenson said that during the bank's second year of operation under war conditions the widening of the field of hostilities and military activity caused further severance of direct international connections, aggravated the diversion of trade from normal sources and necessitated amplification of the restrictions and controls imposed on finance and commerce generally. The policy of the bank, he added, was chiefly characterized by adjustments to meet these changing conditions and also to meet the demands arising from the quickening rhythm of the country's production and distribution of commodities, which called for heavier and faster financing in many quarters.

Directors were re-elected. At a subsequent meeting of directors Col. Magee was re-elected president and H. A. Stevenson vice-president.

Ninety-Third Annual Report OF THE

CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

Year ended 30th September, 1941

YOUR Directors present herewith the Ninety-third Annual Report of the operations of the Company, together with the Financial Statements for the year ended September 30th, 1941.

Having regard to the sharp increases which have taken place in the cost of gas coal, in wages paid for labour, and in taxation; and to the difficulty of carrying on business against a background of changing conditions, the financial results shown cannot be regarded as other than satisfactory.

The revenue, expenses and operating results are summarized as follows:

Gross Earnings..............................	$7,575,864.60
Operating Expenses and Taxes................	5,540,088.73
Net Earnings................................	$2,035,775.87
Interest Earnings...........................	78,657.98
Transferred from Reserve Fund...............	241,458.57
	$2,355,892.42
Dividends...................................	$1,237,192.00
Transferred to Plant and Buildings Renewal Fund..........	1,118,700.42
	$2,355,892.42

The revenue from gas sales amounted to $5,536,848, an increase of $251,061, over the sales of last year. The sales of gas for domestic purposes were well maintained, while the demand for gas for industrial use was greater than in any previous year in the history of the Company.

The Sales Departments of the Company have continued to direct their efforts towards stimulating the use of gas for domestic and industrial purposes. The Home Service Department, through its activities, has supplemented these efforts with gratifying results. The revenue from the sale of gas appliances amounted to $349,400, an increase of $59,307, or 20 per cent. over last year.

Operating expenses, including taxes, amounted to $5,540,088, as compared with $5,333,324, in 1940, an increase of $206,764.

The cost of gas coal was further increased on April 1st last as a consequence of granting higher wage scales to workers at the mines. The establishment by the United States Government of guaranteed minimum prices for coal; the high rate of exchange payable on remittances to the United States which has prevailed since the beginning of the war; the imposition by the Dominion Government of an exchange tax of 10 per cent. on imports; and the increase in miners' wages, have all combined to increase the annual cost of coal laid down at the Works by $260,000, over the cost of two years ago.

The cost of exchange on remittances to the United States during the year was $125,434.

Payrolls and salaries for the year amounted to $1,841,084.

Agreement has been reached with the staffs of the Manufacturing and Distribution Departments as to wages, working conditions, and the payment of the Cost-of-Living Bonus as provided by the terms of the Government Order-in-Council No. 7440. The various office staffs have also been granted bonuses to compensate them for increases in the cost of living.

The Company is proud to report that ninety members of its staff are now serving in the Canadian Active Service Forces. These men have been assured of re-employment upon their return to civil life.

Direct taxes applicable to the year's operations, which include Municipal property taxes, Dominion Income and Excess Profits Taxes, and Ontario Corporations Tax, amounted to $771,968, an increase over 1940 of $125,470. Comparable figures for past years are as follows:

1941........................	$771,968
1931........................	$486,157
1921........................	$304,147

It will be appreciated that taxes levied against the Company constitute a direct charge against the consumers of gas, being included in their accounts for service. From every dollar received from the sale of gas in 1941, the taxing authorities collected an amount of 13.94 cents. The corresponding figures for 1931 and 1921 were 8.3 cents and 5.2 cents respectively.

All the properties of the Company have been maintained in good physical condition and up to a high standard of operating efficiency. The expenditures during the year for repairs and renewals amounted to $474,325.

Early in the year the Directors decided, for reasons set forth in a letter mailed to Shareholders on March 10th, to discontinue for the present the payment of the maximum dividend of 10 per cent., and for the quarter ending March 31st, as well as for subsequent quarters in the year, declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on the par value of the paid-up Capital Stock.

The Directors regret to record the death on August 26th, of their honoured colleague Brig.-General C. H. Mitchell, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., who during the three years he was a member of the Board, gave freely of his talents in the direction of the Company's affairs.

Mr. A. R. Auld, a Director of the Company from September 15th, 1924, found it necessary on September 30th last, owing to his advanced age, to tender his resignation as a Director. Mr. Auld had at all times rendered valuable services to the Company, and the Directors regret very much his retirement.

The vacancies on the Directorate were filled by the election to the Board of Mr. Herbert H. Horsfall, M.E., and Mr. Frederick S. Corrigan.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. L. BISHOP,
President.

STATEMENT OF INCOME

GROSS OPERATING REVENUE:		
Gas Sales..............................	$5,536,848.17	
Residuals Produced.....................	1,678,039.06	
Merchandise Sold.......................	349,400.77	
Miscellaneous Revenue..................	11,576.60	
		$7,575,864.60
Production, Distribution and Administration Expenses and Taxes......		5,540,088.73
NET OPERATING INCOME....................		2,035,775.87
INTEREST EARNINGS NET...................		78,657.98
TOTAL NET INCOME before provision for Plant and Buildings Renewal Fund..........		2,114,433.85
Dividends on Capital Stock..............		1,237,192.00
		$877,241.85
Transferred from Reserve Fund...........		241,458.57
		$1,118,700.42
Transferred to Plant and Buildings Renewal Fund.......		$1,118,700.42

BALANCE SHEET OF THE CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock..............................		$14,555,200.00
Reserve Fund...............................		4,713,961.63
Plant and Buildings Renewal Fund:		
Amount at Credit October 1, 1940...	$7,102,745.87	
Less Repairs and Renewals.........	474,325.14	
	$6,628,420.73	
Appropriation Authorized by Statute	1,118,700.42	
		7,747,121.15
Reserved for Dividend No. 366..............		291,104.00
Provision for Exchange and Dominion and Ontario Government Taxation........		380,169.43
Accounts Payable...........................		601,460.58
		$28,289,016.79

ASSETS

Real Estate, Plant and Equipment................	$23,256,022.53
Investment in Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario Bonds (At Cost)........	1,984,579.12
Materials and Supplies..........................	1,690,467.17
Cash in Bank and Offices........................	121,807.78
Accounts Receivable, after making provision for Doubtful Accounts........	1,096,279.99
Interest Accrued, not due.......................	34,039.59
Prepaid Taxes and Insurance.....................	105,820.62
	$28,289,016.79

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors.

(Signed) A. L. BISHOP,
President.

(Signed) EDWARD J. TUCKER,
Director and General Manager.

We have audited the accounts of The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto for the year ended 30th September, 1941, and in the conduct of the work have received all of the information and explanations we have required.

We report that, in our opinion, the above balance sheet fairly represents, in accordance with accepted principles of accounting appropriately applied and consistently maintained, the financial position of the Company at 30th September, 1941, according to the best of our information and as shown by the books of the Company.

Toronto, November [illegible], 1941.

GUNN, ROBERTS & COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants.

Canada May Have Little Bauxite, But—

Experiments Suggest Aluminum From New Canadian Raw Materials

By GORDON M. GRANT
Staff Writer, The Financial Post

Canada is on the verge of tapping new mineral riches. Only incidentally will these new riches be the work of the prospector and developer. The real prospectors and developers to "crack open the north" in this case are chemists and metallurgists working in the laboratory.

Ranking only second to the United States among the aluminum-producing countries of the democratic world, Canada is supplying a large part of the United Kingdom's requirements of this strategic metal, part of the United States' needs and all our own growing demands.

But, great as is the Canadian production of aluminum, not a single important source of bauxite—the ore of aluminum—has yet been opened up in this country. That this mineral-rich country has apparently limited supplies of this ore may come as a surprise, but there is a very simple explanation why Vancouver Island is apparently the only place where this ore has been turned up.

A "Hot Weather" Ore

Bauxite, it seems, is no ordinary ore. It is really hydrated alumina and practically all deposits are to be anticipated in the tropics where the combination of wet rainy seasons and hot dry seasons is found. Most of North America's—and all of Canada's—bauxite comes from British Guiana where conditions are ideal for the formation of these deposits.

Dependence on imported supplies of bauxite has caused anxiety in both Canada and the United States. Nazi activities in South America or a crisis in the world shipping situation have been seen as possible monkey wrenches that might get into the machinery of defense programmes both here and in the U. S. In the United States, domestic reserves of proven bauxite ore and marginal grade ore are known to be sufficient for several years requirements—in the case of urgent need—but Canada has had no similar backlog of ore to rely on in case of need.

Hopes of finding bauxite in Canada have been hardly existent. However, alumina is present in many minerals and it was realized that with a satisfactory recovery process worked out, alumina might be extracted from other things than bauxite. Engineers of American Nepheline Corp., controlled by Ventures and Sudbury Basin Mines, and Aluminum Co. of Canada, combined to see what success could be found in extraction of aluminum from minerals with a high content of alumina. Developments are still in the experimental stage but definite progress has been made.

While a large amount of secrecy surrounds the experiments carried out, it is understood the engineers are now very close to a final process for recovery of aluminum from a new ore other than bauxite.

New Process a Safeguard

The new process will be regarded more as a safeguard than an alternative to the present method of producing aluminum. While the process is still being worked on, it is said to be far enough advanced so that aluminum could be produced already by new methods if war made this imperative. It would involve, however, a great capital outlay if such production were desired.

Developments of a new method of producing aluminum does not mean a return of aluminum pots and pans to the kitchen—far from it. What it means is a mitigation of the danger to our aluminum production from a possible shutting off of bauxite supplies. Perhaps sometime in the future, bauxite may be replaced entirely by some other aluminum source and there will be a greater abundance to supplies of aluminum than we have ever known.

American Nepheline Corp. for some time has been interested in production and processing of nepheline syenite for the pottery, porcelain and enamel trades with processing plants at Lakefield, Ont., and Rochester, N.Y., the latter being the larger. Several million tons of nepheline syenite are estimated to be available in the company's Blue Mountain deposit at Blue Mountain, Stoney Lake, in the Kawartha Lakes area.

> ***Aluminum is present in many minerals but until recent years bauxite was considered the only practical source of supply. With the war, however, research has been intensified for alternative methods for recovering aluminum. Apparently these experiments are now reaching a successful conclusion with important implications for Canadian mining.***

Many Deposits Examined

A great many deposits of nepheline syenite have been examined by either American Nepheline or Aluminum Co. of Canada engineers but they are reticent about findings. It is understood that at least one new property has been found that is considered a more desirable source of raw material for possible aluminum production than the Blue Mountain deposit of American Nepheline Corp. Alumina content is stated to be indicated at 32-34%. Other properties also continue to be investigated.

Several sections of Ontario possess nepheline syenite deposits. There are some, for instance, along the shores of the French River. The best known, however, are those in the Kawartha Lake and Haliburton areas. On an old geological map are shown the chief of these deposits, as indicated by survey of Adams and Barlow back in 1910. The American Nepheline Blue Mountain deposit was known even then. Another large deposit is shown at Bancroft. It has probably been one of those investigated the past year. The Tory Hill deposit is a familiar landmark in Haliburton.

Grade of Deposits

A paper of C. M. Nicholson on nepheline syenite deposits, published in the Canadian Mining Journal of March, 1940, gave some assays on the alumina content of various deposits. For grade A ore from the Blue Mountain deposit, an alumina content of 24.05% was given together with 5.01% for potash content and 10.03% for soda. The grade B ore from the Blue Mountain deposit ran 23.66% alumina, 5.04% potash and 9.40% soda.

For the Bancroft deposit, alumina content was 28.65%, potash ran 4.01% and soda was 12.87%. For the French River, a sample assayed 35.8% alumina, 5.75% potash and 14.86% soda.

Parry Sound Anorthosite

Recently attention has been drawn to an anorthosite deposit in the Parry Sound district which is reported by Dr. J. Satterly of Ontario Department of Mines as being six miles long and a mile wide, located on Parry Island. The content of this anorthosite is 31.64% alumina. However, it is not this deposit in which the American Nepheline and Aluminum Co. of Canada engineers are chiefly interested at present. By-products play an important part in the new process being developed and higher alumina content of the Parry Sound ore does not make it sufficiently attractive at present, it is understood. Of course, it is always possible an alternative recovery process may be worked out, making the Parry Sound deposit of first importance. The widespread character of the anorthosite might mean very low mining costs could be secured.

The anorthosite deposits of the Parry Sound district have a silica content which might be a slight drawback to their use.

Other Deposits Extensive

Even more extensive than the Parry Sound anorthosites are those in Quebec and Labrador which cover thousands of square miles—all potential sources of alumina. In the St. Urbain area, a few miles from Baie St. Paul, Que., there is an anorthosite deposit seven miles long by four miles wide which runs 30.01% alumina. Baie St. Paul is only 135 miles from Arvida by water. If the day ever comes when anorthosite is used as a source for alumina, Canada will have a plentiful supply of raw material.

Alumina From Clays

While Canada has been concentrating on rock deposits for a source of aluminmum, research in the United States has been concentrating on somewhat different lines — aluminum from clays as well as alumina-containing ores.

Here is a description of a process worked out in the United States as described in the New York Times:

"The ores are first roasted at a temperature which makes them susceptible to attack by hydrochloric acid, which is pretty cheap. Roasting also destroys the organic matter and reduces the iron to the ferric state. This done, boiling hydrochloric acid is applied. Thus aluminum chloride in high concentration is obtained, with small amounts of ferric chloride, calcium chloride, sodium chloride and possible potassium chloride. Much of the watery solution is evaporated, whereupon the ferric chloride is separated from isopropyl ether, a cheap and abundant organic acid which is recovered and used again.

"The aluminum chloride solution, now robbed of its iron, is heated to about 350 degrees centigrade. At this temperature the aluminum chloride decomposes into aluminum oxide, hydrochloric acid and water. The hydrochloric acid goes into the water and is recovered. Whereupon the watery aluminum oxide is heated to about 800 degrees centigrade to burn out the oxygen and leave aluminum virtually free from iron.

"Chemists have known all along that acids could be used to extract aluminum from clays, but they did not solve the problem of recovering and regenerating the acid and separating the iron from the aluminum by acid, partly because acids can be used only with corrosion-resisting vessels. Here the development of plastics came to the rescue of Drs. Hixson and Klein (Professor Arthur W. Hixson of Colombia University and Dr. Ivan J. Klein of E. I. Dupont de Nemours Co.). We now have dozens of acid-resisting synthetic plastics, ceramics and forms of rubber, not to mention porcelains. Moreover, organic acids, like isopropyl ether, are available in large quantities because of the plastic industry."

The New York Times article fails to mention how cost of this process, which has yet to leave the laboratory, will compare with the present cost of producing aluminum. From description of the process, it appears there might be a high consumption of raw materials that would make this only a safeguard process just as the new Canadian process is regarded in the same light. Even an alternative safeguarding process would be important. Use of cryolite and certain final recovery steps were not mentioned in the New York Times article and authorities in Canada say they would like to know further details before passing on the value of the new U. S. process.

New Money For B. C. Placers

Consolidated Gold Alluvials Grants Option to New York Group

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—New York financial interests have taken an option on the Consolidated Gold Alluvials property on Lightning Creek in the Cariboo area, British Columbia, and plan an extensive development programme.

R. B. W. Pirie of Vancouver, who has been managing the property since operations were closed down following the war, negotiated the deal under the terms of which about $250,000 will be spent on Consolidated Gold Alluvials on a 70-30 basis.

Mr. Pirie says that expenditure of anything less than the sum contemplated would not be sufficient to give the ground an adequate test.

Formerly Had British Funds

Consolidated Gold Alluvials in the past has been financed chiefly by W. J. Yapp and other British interests, but the war's restrictions and exchange difficulties dried up that source of funds for development purposes. The property has been idle for a good many months and regular operations ceased after the disastrous "cave" in the under ground workings in 1938.

Consolidated Gold Alluvials spent about $1.5 million on extensive tests of a three-mile section of the 21 miles of leases held along the bed of Lightning Creek, which in the old days had defied Cariboo miners because of the presence of unworkable "slum."

Advances Outstanding

The company recovered about $300,000 from gold production, while $1 million was in the form of unsecured advances from W. J. Yapp, and this remains as a prior obligation to be cleared off from earnings before any of the company's 30% interest in net profits accumulates for the benefit of shareholders.

Col. J. A. Meller of New York heads the American financial group, and it is expected that J. E. Nixon, of Portland, Ore., government engineer, will come here shortly to make preliminary plans for development.

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Horne Fault Forms Subject Of Intensive New Survey

An undertaking of the Lindsley interests, the group behind Ventures Ltd., Horne Fault Mines has been undertaking a broad survey of a large consolidation of claims west of the Noranda Mines in the Rouyn area. These claims totalling approximately 4,500 acres or roughly seven square miles blanket the Horne Fault for a length of four miles west of Noranda and constitute exceptionally interesting prospecting ground.

During 1941 an extensive magnetic survey has been carried out on this ground as well as mapping. Up to the middle of August two thirds of the entire area had been covered by the magnetic survey and about a third of the area had been mapped for geological indications.

How the Survey Works

Through a study of the combined results of the magnetic survey and the geological investigation, it is hoped not only to eliminate certain areas as unlikely to possess ore possibilities but also to isolate areas with conditions similar to those areas where ore bodies have already been found in the Rouyn area.

A number of areas in the portion surveyed have shown magnetic disturbances. In some cases, it was possible to define the cause, which generally is a basic dyke or intrusive. The most marked one of this type, lies along the southern boundary of the property and appears to be along a diorite contact extending westward from the Pelletier Lake area. It gave some notably high readings which will later be investigated.

Find Gold Values

On another disturbed area, a very limited amount of trenching was done along the bank of a creek, showing the rocks to be highly carbonated, containing magnetite, graphite, pyrite and some chalcopyrite. It was possible to get but one trench down where the alteration was greatest. This showed numerous flakes of free gold associated with the graphite-filled structures. Insufficient work has been done, however, to establish a definite strike or trend.

A third zone indicated by the survey lies along the projected strike of the Horne Fault, a distance of approximately 3,400 ft. This area is heavily overburdened and no outcrops appear in the immediate vicinity. Further investigation is believed highly desirable.

Besides these three sections, numerous other minor indications have also been secured and some will doubtless receive further study when all the available information is compiled.

Country Burnt Over

The country in this area west of Noranda has been severely burned and those portions not cleared for farming are covered by a thick growth of hazel, alder, etc. It was necessary to complete a survey of town lines and the location of outcrops as a guide to the survey, a considerable work in itself.

Horne Fault Mines, the operating company, has an authorized capital of three million shares. On July 31 the company's balance sheet showed 750,005 shares outstanding of which 747,900 shares have been issued for properties with the balance sold at $1 a share. Finances have been provided privately so far. President of the company is W. B. Maxwell, manager of Beattie Gold Mines.

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McWatters Finds East Ore Area

From Our Own Correspondent

ROUYN.—A new ore body has been disclosed at McWatters Gold Mines at the 7th or 900-ft. horizon in an area 2,500 ft. east of the winze.

Starting at a distance of 2,000 ft. from the winze, short sections carrying low gold values were encountered in the drift. Beginning at 2,200 ft., a length of 245 ft. of continuous ore was opened up grading 0.225 oz. gold across an average width of 7.8 ft. as shown by slash test holing.

Prepare For Stoping

The new structure occurs in shear, silicified sediments carrying pyritic mineralization and fine visible gold. Taking down backs for stope preparation is proceeding immediately. A crosscut is now being driven to the north to allow exploration to depth. The drift is also being continued eastward for further exploration with a distance of 2,600 ft. open before the boundary is reached.

On the 1,200-ft. level, to the east of the winze diamond drilling to depth is being done to explore along the north contact zone. Encouraging structural intersections have been secured.

Loss Last Quarter

Grade of ore treated was lower in the third quarter and an operating loss of $4,154 was reported. Operating profit for the first nine months of 1941, however, totals $33,885. Stope preparation is being proceeded with immediately in the new east ore area and this is expected to provide operating profits for the continuation of exploration.

At the first of the year, McWatters had working capital of $313,331.

Beattie Shows Ore at Depth

From Our Own Correspondent

DUPARQUET. — Definite ore structure of mine average grade has been opened up by Beattie Gold Mines (Quebec) during 1941 on three deep levels established off the winze sunk to 500 ft. below the 1,050-ft. horizon. Ore lengths opened in drifting on these levels exceed 400 ft. Further exploration and transverse drilling is to be done to determine the widths and extensions.

The winze was sunk at a location north and east of the shaft and work has been proceeding along the north contact zone on the main porphyry mass.

The long drive being put out to the east at the 6th or 1,000-ft. level has now been carried 3,000 ft. and is close to the boundary with the recently-acquired Donchester property. In this case, drifting is following the south contact of the main porphyry mass. Favorable geological formation has been disclosed with some indications of ore structure in the drift and in initial transverse drilling.

At the Central Duparquet property, where Beattie is financing work, the shaft has been deepened from 750 to 1,000 ft. and drifting to the west is under way. The drift is being carried along the same south contact as the main east drift from Beattie. The Central Duparquet property is located 2.5 miles to the east of the Beattie property proper. It is expected that upwards of a year will be required to connect the two headings. Flat diamond drilling will be carried out along the contact zone for thorough exploration.

Starting this year, Beattie had 4,243,520 tons of ore in reserve grading 0.136 oz. or sufficient for something more than seven years' requirements at the current rate of milling. A slight recession may be shown in ore reserves at the end of this year unless tonnage of ore mined is offset by the disclosures between the 1,000 and 1,500-ft. horizons.

Due to a higher average grade of ore treated, operating profits increased to $362,046 in the three months ended Sept. 30, 1941 compared with $285,100 in the immediately preceding three months and $266,387 in the first quarter of this year.

Sherritt Forms Iron Company

Michipicoten Iron Mines is the name of a new company formed to take over the Josephine iron property of Sherritt Gordon Mines, The Financial Post learns. Allocation of vendor stock and other details have not yet been completely worked out, so no formal announcement concerning the company has yet been made. According to the notice in the Ontario Gazette, however, authorized capital is 3 million shares.

In the last Sherritt Gordon quarterly report, it was stated diamond drilling on the Josephine property, in the Michipicoten area of Ontario, had indicated the ore zone at depths of 300 to 1,000 ft. This drilling tended to confirm previous drilling and indicated a fair tonnage of good grade hematite and a very substantial tonnage of siliceous hematite. Preliminary test work indicated a high grade iron concentrate could be made out of the latter, it was stated.

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Fernland Gold Mines is holding its special meeting on Nov. 21 to secure shareholders' approval for turning over the company's property to Amalgamated Larder Mines. A total of 230,105 Amalgamated shares can be received under the deal equal to one new share for 10 old.

Split Lake Gold Mines creditors have been advised by Canadian Credit Men's Trust Association, a large part of machinery and equipment has now been sold. As expenses were heavy, it seems likely only a small amount will be available to cover claims which amount to $12,960.

In a hurry to get things done?..

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Canada Makes Gains in South America

What the MacKinnon Trade Mission Really Accomplished

By KENNETH R. WILSON

"We have little to sell now but we want to get a good trade setup just the same." That was the astonishing thing about Canada's recent trade mission. But the South Americans loved it — and their co-operation was superb.

It is quite literally true that Canadian trade mission which Hon. J. A. MacKinnon led to South America was perhaps the most successful conquest of its kind that Canada has ever undertaken. It was also the most unique.

The reason for this unique success is curious.

It will be remembered that a similar mission started for South America nearly a year ago. When it was nicely underway, Mr. MacKinnon became ill. The trip was abandoned.

When the project was reorganized this year the whole situation had changed. By reason of a vastly expanded war effort and a general North American ban on the export of any commodity using war-vital material, Canada's trade mission found itself saying quite frankly and truthfully:

"We haven't much to sell but we want to get a good trade set-up with you just the same."

They loved it

Fortunately for Canada, our South American neighbors loved the idea.

Here, for once, was a trade mission that hadn't anything to sell.

So our hosts brought out their best wines and champagne. They heaped honor upon honor. They gave Canada the most favored trade treatment she has ever been accorded in the history of the Americas. They treated the members of the mission like royalty.

In almost record time, four new agreements were signed. Two more were negotiated. In terms of postwar possibilities Canada is now in a sounder, more favorable position than at any previous time.

It may surprise Canadians to know that the basis of trade between Canada and the vast and wealthy Argentine has hitherto been a hoary pact signed between the United Kingdom and the united provinces of the Dio de la Plate back in 1825. In those days, Canada was a colony; the Argentine had not come into existence in its present national form. Yet the old treaty (made more than a century ago by Britain on our behalf), still formed the basis of our trade.

J. A. MACKINNON

The treaty had lost much of its potency alongside more recent pacts such as the Roca-Runciman agreement of 1933 which provided that all exchange credits accruing to the Argentine as a result of British trade should be applied toward reduction of the country's indebtedness to Britain.

As well, the United States was, at the time of Mr. MacKinnon's visit, on the point of making a new pact with the Argentine which would have worked further to Canada's disadvantage.

Sound Basis For First Time

As a result of the Canadian mission and especially the skilful negotiations of Canada's treaty-wise Dana L. Wilgress, we are now on a par with the United States, we have improved our position vis-a-vis Great Britain. Britain and one or two other countries contiguous to the Argentine still hold the inside track but Canada's trade relations have been placed now for the first time on a sound basis.

Canada's exports to the Argentine are apples, automobile accessories, canned salmon, lumber, newsprint, seed potatoes and agricultural implements. Many of these items will be out of the running until war's end. But for the postwar period Canada should be in an excellent position to do business.

With Ecuador, the mission signed a most-favored-nation "modus vivendi" or exchange of notes. This is the first time Canada has made a trade accord with this nation. The whole job was done in less than 24 hours.

Of special interest is the prospect this exchange opens for renewal of Canada's flour export trade. The Ecuador flour market amounts to something like a quarter million barrels annually. Until 1936 we shared this with the United States. Since that time Canada has been virtually shut out by a 50% surtax and the U. S. has moved in on the business.

Can Recover Lost Market

Now Canada gets a chance to recover this lost market since the new agreement removes this surtax. Eventually rubber tires, machinery, electrical apparatus and other machine products should move from Canada into that market as a result of the agreement.

Our most-favored-nation treaty with Chile is also new. This protects Canada against other pacts Chile may make and puts our trade with that country on a sound reciprocal basis for the first time. Eventually our trade in rubber goods, wood pulp, iron and steel pipe, canned salmon and electrical apparatus should benefit.

D. L. WILGRESS

With Brazil, the MacKinnon mission also signed a M. F. N. treaty. This replaces an exchange of notes which took place back in 1937 and was always subject to a 30-day termination.

Thus Canada's relations with this country are now on a permanent basis with protection against discrimination on sewing machines, newsprint, apples, wood pulp, dried fish, leather, malt, paper felts and electrical apparatus. The new pact requires six-months notice before it can be terminated.

Canada is now buying $14 millions annually from Brazil due largely to substantial purchases of cotton by Canadian manufacturers. Our exports are about $8 millions annually.

With Peru, the mission signed a "declaration of intention" which reached agreement on the principle of most-favored-nation treatment. Peru asked to be excused from signing a permanent treaty at the present time until she had concluded certain other negotiations.

Cleared Up Difficulties

In the case of Uruguay, Canada has had an M.F.N. agreement since 1926 but exchange difficulties had, in the meantime, intervened to make trade difficult. The mission reached an understanding on these points of difficulty and a memorandum was signed which it is expected will be translated shortly into a full-fledged agreement. Seed potatoes and agricultural implements are involved largely in our trade with Uruguay.

Canada's total imports from Chile, Ecuador, Argentine and Brazil now amount to about $22 millions and our exports trade is currently worth about $15 millions. The bulk of this, as already noted, is with Brazil.

One of the most important stumbling blocks to present Canadian exports is the fact that even if Canada's industrial capacity would permit, this country is now under obligations not to export through ordinary commercial channels, any commodities which require in their manufacture, essential war material such as steel which Canada is required to obtain from the United States.

The U. S. has made this very clear not only to Canada but to the U. K.

Thus much business which these countries would like to do with both the U. K. and Canada is not now possible while shortages of essential materials exist.

Agricultural implements, by and large, do not come under this category. They are considered essential items in the trade between North and South America.

Boost for Democracy

Politically, the mission was able to say a good word for the democratic way of life.

Everywhere the mission went there were opportunities to tell what most South Americans were anxious to hear, namely that the democratic nations could and would win this war. This made sound and effective "propaganda." The only propaganda which carries much real weight at the present time.

South Americans learned at first hand and in many cases for the first time, of the size and extent of Canada's war effort.

The mission found a strong desire on the part of the nations visited to see Canada take a larger share in hemispheric affairs and to participate in the Pan-American conference.

Canada is looked to as a balancing factor to offset the currently preponderant influence of the United States.

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Municipal Finances

Regina, Sask.—In reporting the nine months' operations ended Sept. 30, 1941 for the City of Regina, figures for the net debt changes in the past ten years are included. At Dec. 31, 1931, net debt amounted to $11.3 millions. By the end of 1936 it had been cut to $9.7 millions and at the end of the present year a further reduction to $6.5 millions will have been effected. In 1931, collections amounted to 83.8% of the current levy and last year they amounted to 125.8%. For the first nine months of 1941 nearly $2 millions have been collected against a current levy of $2.2 millions. Of the 1941 collections, $462,929 has been collected on arrears with the result that when complete figures are available total collections will almost certainly exceed the current levy by a substantial margin.

* * *

London, Ont.—Possibility of fixing the City of London tax rate for the duration of war is to be investigated by the city treasurer. The treasurer's report will deal with the possibility of stabilizing the rate at the present or possibly at a lower figure.

* * *

Hamilton, Ont.—Decidedly lower municipal charges for 1942 are predicted by Mayor William Morrison, K.C., of Hamilton. Mayor Morrison expressed himself as being opposed to freezing of tax rates for wartime on the grounds that such a freezing would prevent surpluses from being carried through to the benefit of the taxpayer.

* * *

Victoria, B.C.—With tax collections 85.648% of the current levy towards the end of October, Victoria civic officials are reported to anticipate that 90% of current taxes should be collected by the end of the year. At the corresponding date last year, 82.653% had been collected, and the year ended with a total collection of 86.1%. Collections of arrears have also improved during the period.

* * *

Edmonton, Alta.—Figures for the first nine months of the current year indicate substantial improvement in Edmonton's finances. Percentage of the current levy collected this year is expected to exceed the 111.54% collected last year. Annual cost of the city's overdraft at the bank has been reduced from $106,000 in 1937 to an estimated $55,000 this year. Total value of property assessed for taxation purposes has jumped by $1.4 millions this year, the second successive year of substantial increase. Sales of city owned land and buildings added some $300,000 to the assessment roll. Population of Edmonton has increased to 94,000 compared with 91,028 at last year's civic census.

Ruggles Group Seeks Proxies

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — First mortgage bondholders' committee of Montreal Tramways Co., under the chairmanship of C. O. Ruggles, is seeking proxies to vote against the official scheme of arrangement, unless it is modified along the lines already suggested by this committee.

This committee should not be confused with that under the chairmanship of R. P. Jellett, which, with the general mortgage committee, drew up the plan of reorganization which is to be submitted by the company to the bondholders for approval.

Basis of Demands

In a letter to the bondholders, the Ruggles Committee summarizes its views under five headings, which briefly are as follows:

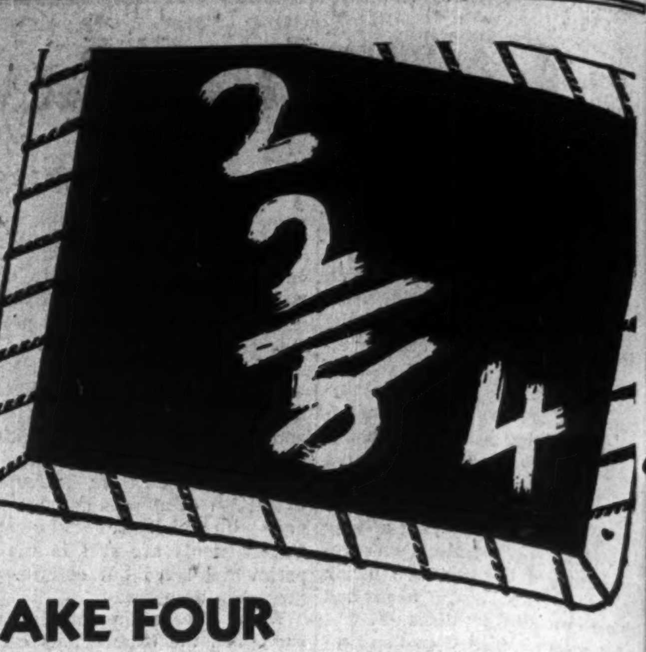
(1) There is no need for the bondholders to make concessions asked, especially when the scheme provides for no sacrifice on the part of stockholders;

(2) Sinking fund should be flexible and of a minimum amount so that additional debt may be retired in the event larger earnings are realized, especially during war period;

(3) Payments of dividends should be prohibited during life of bonds, and all surplus earnings applied toward debt reduction and replacement of equipment;

(4) The scheme should provide for definite programme of replacement and modernization of equipment;

(5) Bondholders should elect a majority of the board of directors.



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If the war effort takes two out of every three units of steel produced, steel mills, with all the goodwill in the world, are bound to leave a lot of long standing customers unsatisfied.

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68 body and chassis combinations. See this new line of trucks now. Ask a Ford dealer to arrange an on-the-job test of a Ford Truck on your job with your driver.

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